

RAILROAD BOARD'S
REPORT REFUSES
TROLLEY MERGER

Absorption of Berkshire Street Railway Company and the Bennington and the North Adams Lines Frowned On.

SUBMITS REASONS

Sees No Reason to Question Legality, But Argues That Consolidation Would in No Way Benefit the State.

There must be no merger of the Berkshire Street Railway Company and the Bennington and North Adams Street Railway Company, according to the report of the Massachusetts board of railway commissioners, submitted to the Senate today.

The board has been considering the subject for several months and has pursued its investigation with painstaking care.

Its reasons for not favoring the merger are summed up in the following:

"Each with its distinct field of service, should receive the most favorable consideration of the General Court. Neither, however, should absorb the other, in whole or in part, until experience has completely demonstrated that only by the adoption of such a policy, can Massachusetts continue to secure the full benefits of two great public utilities."

The conclusions of the board upon the general inquiry with respect to what relations, if any, should be permitted between railroad corporations and street railway companies are as follows:

"The board, in making reply to the honorable Senate, has approached this question with a full realization of the magnitude of the issue presented, and has undertaken to formulate its conclusions thereon with due regard to the many phases that attach to its intelligent consideration."

"It is not, of course, within the field of human vision to determine with accuracy of judgment what the remote future may disclose. It may well be that when the further development of electric transportation, both passenger and freight, by street railway companies and electric railroads has materially progressed, conditions essentially different from those of the present and the immediate future will be revealed."

"A careful reexamination of existing transportation conditions in Massachusetts and a survey of the whole field of prospective service, giving due consideration to the demands of the traveling public for the immediate future, convinces us that the established policy of the commonwealth with respect to keeping separate and distinct the railroad corporations and street railway companies is a system of official administration entirely consistent with the public interest."

"The board is, therefore, of opinion that no general legislation is now necessary to change or modify the existing laws as to the relations between these two classes of public servants."

"Under a wise governmental policy, the transportation facilities of this state have been developed and are being constantly improved. A prudent conservatism may well refrain from a radical departure from this policy."

The conclusions of the board upon the special inquiry with respect to prohibiting or permitting any railroad corporation chartered under the laws of this commonwealth to become, or continue a stockholder in the Berkshire Street Railway Company, are as follows:

"There is no occasion for legislation prohibiting any railroad corporation chartered under the laws of this commonwealth to become or continue a stockholder in the Berkshire Street Railway Company, for the reason that no authority now exists by law therefore. The board is of the opinion that no occasion exists for enacting special legislation to permit it."

"The situation in western Massachusetts differs entirely from that in any of the cases where special enactments of the General Court have permitted a closer association between railroad corporations and street railways, and presents little that differentiates it from that obtaining generally in the commonwealth."

"The Berkshire street railway affords a line for travel nearly the entire width of the state, competing with three steam railroads and one street railway. It is not exclusively a feeder for any of these companies, but is a competitor of all of them."

"In our opinion, the enactment of legislation permitting this company to be acquired in any form of holding by a

(Continued on Page Two.)

MUST CHECK DOGS NOW.

Baggage masters on the Boston & Maine railroad now have new duties. A new rule requiring passengers to check dogs is responsible for much grumbling.

JOHN H. WOODBURY ENDS LIFE.
NEW YORK—John H. Woodbury, the beauty specialist, ended his life today at Seaclyff, his home in Coney island.

EXPRESS TRAINS
ARE SNOWBOUND

Storm Prisoners in Saskatchewan Have Food and Heat for Two Days and Plows Are At Work.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Two coast express trains are buried in the snow drifts near Swift Current, Saskatchewan. The railroad officers have been trying to get relief to them through the blizzard which prevails throughout this region since Saturday night.

The wires are still working, and the conductors report that the trains have sufficient fuel to last for two days more, and that the dining cars are supplied with food for a 48-hour siege.

Snow plows are at work in an effort to clear the way, but, if they fail to get to the stalled trains within a reasonable time, some other method will be found of getting the passengers to Swift Current. The snow, which has been falling for nearly 48 hours throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, is light and is drifting badly. Homesteaders by the hundreds are buried in their huts, and are forced to dig an exit through from 15 to 30 feet of drifted snow.

EXCEPTIONS GO
TO FULL BENCH

The full bench of the supreme court today heard the arguments on exceptions in the case of the state against Isaac Wotton of Lowell, a former member of the Lowell water board, who was convicted of accepting a bribe from Charles P. Lynch, in connection with his legal duties, and who was sentenced to six months in jail and he barred from ever holding public office by Judge Dow.

The defense set forth the facts that the evidence on which the verdict was rendered was insufficient.

BOSTON TO HONOR BIRTHDAY
OF POET, EDGAR ALLAN POE

International Poe Association Has Charge of the Meeting at Jacob Sleeper Hall Tuesday Evening, When Prominent Speakers Will Pay Tribute to Poet.

Boston is not to permit the passing unnoticed of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Edgar Allan Poe. The International Poe Association is in charge of the celebration, which will be held Tuesday evening at Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston street.

The program arranged includes addresses by several speakers of local and national reputation, who will tell of the early life of the poet, story writer and critic, in this city, and many of his best known poems will be read.

W. Lanier Washington of New York will give an address upon "Poe and His Biographers." Rosalie Poe, sister of Edgar Allan Poe, adopted daughter of John MacKenzie of Richmond, Va., who was a near friend of John Allan Poe's own foster-father, was Mr. Washington's childhood's nurse. His address will deal with the claims of Mrs. Susan Archer Weiss, Poe's latest biographer, which he believes to be as untrustworthy as were

STRANGE STORY
TOLD BY HEIRESS

WALTHAM, Mass.—Living with her daughter at 188 School street, Waltham, is Mrs. Louisa M. Reed, who believes she has fallen heir to a fortune.

Mrs. Reed today said that she had her attention called to an advertisement in a New York paper, inserted by a Mr. Mackenzie, in which he asked for information concerning the whereabouts of Miss Salina Edwards, to whom \$2,500,000 had been left by Thomas Edwards of Jamaica.

She said: "My mother's name was Salina Edwards, and I have her will making me her heir. When my mother was a young girl she kept books for my grandfather, who kept a grocery store in Coventry, Warwickshire, England."

"Thomas Edwards used to come to the store frequently. He represented a sugar plantation in Jamaica, of which his brother, Samuel Edwards, was chief owner."

"This man admired my mother very much."

"Mr. Elwood told my mother that he was going to leave all his fortune to her and that he was coming back to marry her."

"The Berkshire street railway affords a line for travel nearly the entire width of the state, competing with three steam railroads and one street railway. It is not exclusively a feeder for any of these companies, but is a competitor of all of them."

HATTERS ANSWER
MANUFACTURERS

DANBURY, Conn.—Officers of the local unions of striking hatters today received from the executive board of the United Hatters of North America their answer to the statement of the National Association of Hat Manufacturers, that the men had broken faith.

It emphatically states that the union did not break faith, that the manufacturers violated an agreement, and that the men will stand by their position. The statement is lengthy, taking up in detail the origin of the trouble over the moving from Boston to Philadelphia of the Guyer hat factory.

Students Have a Splendid Swimming Pool

Gift to Brown University by Colgate Hoyt Adjoins the Gymnasium and Is Replete With Aquatic Furnishings.

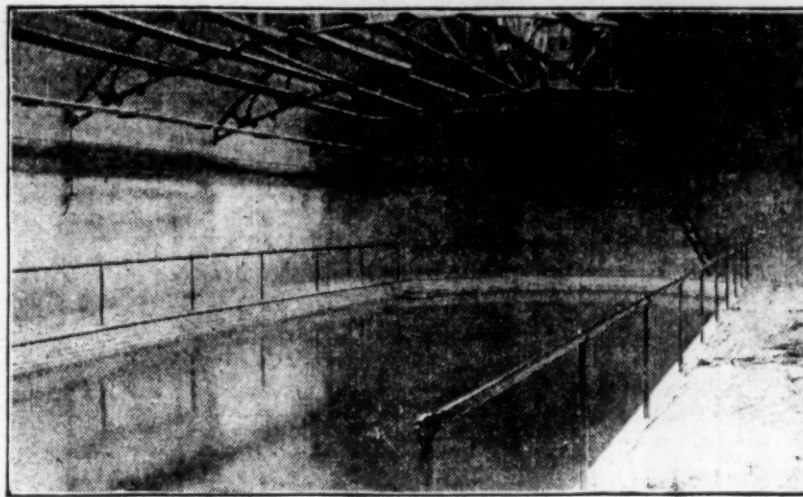
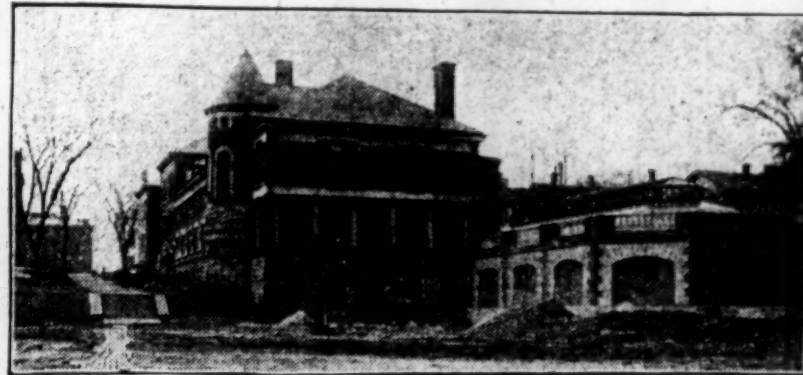
TOURNEYS IN WATER

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—One of the chief sources of pleasure among the students of Brown University who are athletically inclined is the Colgate Hoyt swimming pool, adjoining the Lyman gymnasium on College Hill. The pool is considered one of the best college natatoriums in the country, although it is about five years old.

The magnificent building with its furnishings was donated by the Hon. Colgate Hoyt of New York. Entrance to the pool is gained only through the gymnasium. The pool itself is 75 feet long, 25 feet wide, and from 7½ to 4½ feet deep. Its capacity is between 75,000 and 80,000 gallons.

City water, filtered and heated to about 70 degrees, is used in the tank. When the pool was constructed it was the intention to use artesian well water, and \$1500 was spent by the contractors boring for water. It was found impracticable, however, and the project given up.

At night the pool is lighted by 30 incandescent electric lights and in the daytime the roof of glass allows plenty of light to enter. The furnishings of the building are complete. Lockers, shower-baths, and dressing and rubbing rooms



LYMAN GYMNASIUM AND COLGATE HOYT NATATORIUM AT BROWN.

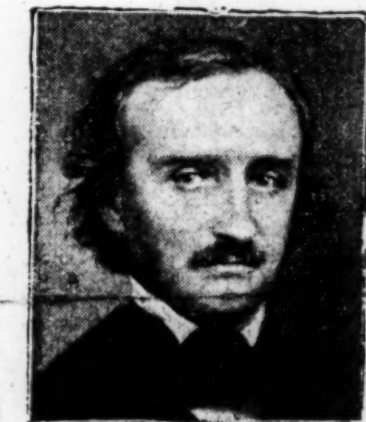
have been furnished for the use of the students, and many water carnivals are held each college year.

The tank is fed through the filter of sand and coke at the rate of about 7000 gallons of water per hour. The inside of the building is finished in marble.

while the tank is lined throughout with white tiles, making it light and cheerful.

The Lyman gymnasium, adjoining the pool, is one of the most complete of its kind, and has bowling alleys in connection with the regular equipment.

Edgar Allan Poe



Boston-born poet whose centenary will be celebrated in this city Tuesday evening.

SCHOONER ASHORE
AT HYANNISPORT

Cargo of Belle Holliday May Have to Be Lightered After Tussle With Sixty-Mile-an-Hour Gale.

HYANNISPORT, Mass.—The three-masted schooner Belle Holliday, Captain Coleman, New York to Hyannis with coal, which was driven ashore Sunday by the 60-mile-an-hour gale will have to have her cargo lightered.

The fleet of flounder dredgers that are anchored in the harbor received a bad shaking up. The sloop Dart dragged anchor and drifted into the shoal water.

The only ships that passed Monomoy Point Sunday were the steamers Massachusetts and Ontario, bound north. A big fleet is anchored under the lee of Bass river and the Handkerchief Shoals, among them being the steamers Kennebec and J. H. Devereaux and the tug Eureka, with three barges.

The three-masted schooner John W. Wells and the tug John J. Chandler that came down to the Shoals Sunday have gone to the westward and are thought to have made harbor in Vineyard Haven. A small tug with three barges, supposed to be of the Staples fleet, is lying in an exposed position under the lee of Falmouth.

Thousands of bushels of scallops have been washed ashore and are being picked up along the beach.

TWO BAY STATE
BOYS PROMOTED

Midshipmen Richard T. Kieran of Boston and Ralph C. Needham of Monson are among the 20 who have received commissions advancing them to the grade of ensign. Both were graduated from the naval academy in the class of 1906, and were examined on the ships on which they are now stationed, the battleships Alabama and Connecticut, respectively. Prominent among the other 27 new ensigns is A. T. Beauregard, a grandson of the civil war general.

PRINTERS' CONCERT TONIGHT.

Franklin's birthday will be celebrated tonight at a concert given by the Franklin Typographical Society in Jordan Hall. The event has always been celebrated by the society until last year with a banquet. The musical entertainment given last year proved so successful that it was decided to celebrate again this year in the same manner.

GRAND JURY BEGINS QUERY
IN GOVERNMENT'S LIBEL SUIT

C. P. Taft and Douglas Robinson Are the Real Plaintiffs in the Case Brought Under District of Columbia Code.

WASHINGTON—The grand jury this morning began its investigation in the libel action brought by the government against the Press Publishing Company of New York (New York World).

The first person examined was Jerry Mathews, a local correspondent of the New York Sun. Later Charles Willis Thompson, manager of the Washington bureau of the New York World at the time of the publication in question, was called.

Mr. Mathews was formerly private secretary of Vice-President Fairbanks. He is not known to have had any connection with the publication of the World's series of Panama articles, which were republished in the Indianapolis News, in which paper the Vice-President is supposed to have a large interest.

District Attorney Baker and his associates maintain a strict reserve. It was learned today that the libel action is under a provision of the District

STOPS ATTACK
ON ROOSEVELT

House of Representatives Refuses to Allow Congressman Willett to Proceed With Speech Vilifying President.

WASHINGTON—The House this afternoon, by a vote of 126 to 78, took Representative William Willett off his feet on a point of order that he was vilifying the President of the United States and refused to allow him to proceed.

The most bitter attack that has been made upon President Roosevelt was that begun by Willett, who is a Democrat of New York, upon the floor of the House.

His speech was characterized by the most acrimonious epithets although the speaker did not once allude to the President by name, and the denunciation was of such a recklessly partisan nature that it was objectionable to conservative members who oppose the executive policy and highly offensive to the supporters of the administration.

The attack centered upon the executive personality rather than upon any official policy, and it is doubtful if it will be allowed a place in the Congressional Record. In fact, it is believed that the episode will have a repressive effect upon future anti-executive utterances in both houses of Congress.

BIG BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

Boston delegates to the National Board of Trade annual meeting are due to arrive at Washington today where the sessions open at the New Willard hotel and continue throughout the week. Prominent among the Bostonians to be present is Clinton White of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission, who is representing prominent Boston interests and who is also one of the vice presidents of the organization.

INQUIRY STARTED
TO FIND CAUSE OF
BIG GARAGE FIRE

Manager Whitney Not Satisfied With the Theories Advanced of Crossed Wires or Overheated Stove.

The state police are already conducting the investigation required by law. Manager Whitney returned from Michigan today and at once set to work to find out where he stands.

The books of the concern are in the big safe in the ruins of the garage. It was dug out today and several lines of hose were turned on it. It was red hot and will not be cool enough to open until late in the afternoon.

The fire swept the Park Square property of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad company, including the train sheds and a portion of the Boston & Providence railroad station, which for 40 years has been one of Boston's landmarks.

The automobiles stored on the property, which for several years had been used by a score of garage companies, represent the greater portion of the loss. The various insurers hold insurance policies covering about one half the total loss.

The fire, which was discovered shortly before 6 o'clock Sunday morning in the boiler room of the main building, burned more than four hours before the fire department got it under control, and it was nearly midnight before the fire had ceased burning. Five alarms were rung in quick succession calling into the city all of the outlying apparatus, and more than 100 policemen were called to the scene to handle the crowds of thousands of people who, in spite of the raging snow storm, rushed to the vicinity of the fire.

The fire-swept territory covers six acres, being bounded by Columbus avenue, Park square, and Providence and Berkeley streets, and including the Park Square Coliseum, in which were located a bicycle race track, a skating rink and winter garden, a portion of which was saved. The stable of T. H. Matthews & Co., coal dealers, was included in the burned section and there six horses perished.

So intense was the heat from the fire that much damage was done to windows along the opposite side of Columbus avenue and in the Berkeley building, Berkeley and Boylston streets. Big plate glass windows in the Berkeley building were broken. The stocks in several stores near the fire were badly damaged by the intense heat.

As fast as the rapidly traveling flames got a good start on an automobile

(Continued on Page Two.)

HOUSE PETITIONS
CONCERN BOSTON

These petitions for legislation were filed in the House today: Of George P. Swain, for an investigation by the director of the United States geological survey of the water resources of the commonwealth and a determination of the best method of securing their economic development. The bill carries an appropriation of \$5000.

Of Representative Pierce of Boston, to require a complete record of all official acts of the mayor of Boston and the city auditor, and to abolish the Boston common council and transfer its powers to the board of aldermen.

Of Representative Burr of Boston, that the expense of exterminating gypsy and browntail moths in Boston shall be included in the tax levy, rather than assessed upon estates.

TRAINS BUMP AT NORTH STATION.

At the North station, early today, a train from the Watertown branch ran into an empty draft of two cars as the former entered the station. The Watertown train was loaded with commuters, who were bumped about the seats. None of the passengers was seriously injured.

Weather Forecast

Observations at 8 a. m. in Boston: Temperature 24 degrees; sky partly cloudy; wind north, 9 miles an hour. High tide at 8:05 a. m. and 8:35 p. m. Following is the forecast:
New England and local: Fair and somewhat colder tonight. Tuesday fair, with rising temperature. Moderate northerly to easterly winds, diminishing. Minimum temperature 10 and 16 degrees.

WANTS LINCOLN
DAY A HOLIDAY

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt today sent a special message to Congress, asking that the birthday of Abraham Lincoln be made a national holiday.

COMPANY DESIRES TO KEEP SUPPLYING WATER IN HINGHAM

Petition That Town Not Be Forced Into Metropolitan Water District Heard by State House Committee.

PLEA ON BOULEVARD

The legislative committee on metropolitan affairs gave a hearing on two petitions this morning. One was relative to an extension of the parkway to connect Revere beach with the shore drive. The other was upon the petition of Walter W. Hersey to exempt the towns of Hingham and Hull from the prohibition contained in the metropolitan water act of 1895 that no city or town shall, except in emergency, use for domestic purposes water from any source not now used by it.

Charles E. Barnes, Jr., who appeared for the Hingham Water Co., which supplies Hingham, Hull and a part of Cohasset, said that only recently it had been discovered that Hingham is within the metropolitan district. This discovery had caused them to consider whether they could continue to develop the present water supply of those towns, because such sources as it might take would not be the source used by it altogether in the year 1895.

Ex-Representative Thomas H. Buttner said that he was instructed by the chairman of the selectmen of Hull to say that the town only consented to the legislation asked on condition that it should not in any way impair the vested right of Hull in the metropolitan water district, which it considers a valuable privilege. The hearing closed.

Metropolitan affairs then considered the petition of Clarence A. Warren for a passage of a resolve asking the metropolitan park commission to investigate and report the cost and public expediency of constructing the link of a mile and a quarter of boulevard to connect the parkway at Revere Beach with the Shore drive in Winthrop.

Mr. Warren said that representative Pierce of Boston would put in a bill for much the same legislation and he asked that his resolve should be held in abeyance until there had been a hearing on that bill. He said his only object was that the metropolitan park commission should take steps to ascertain the cost now before land values increase still more on the line of this particular piece of roadway which skirts Short beach for most of its course.

NAMES MARSHAL FOR NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON—The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of William R. Compton to be United States marshal for the western district of New York.

LIBEL SUIT NOT UNDER FEDERAL LAW

(Continued From Page One.)

would appear before the district grand jury Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Taft stated that the summons was a surprise to him. He said he had discussed the matter briefly with President Roosevelt, but he was unable to give information as to the purpose of the investigation.

"Were you asked to bring any copies of your newspaper with you?" he was asked.

"It is not my newspaper that is in question," he replied.

Mr. Taft stated that he had his plans completed for a trip to Cuba when he received the district attorney's letter. He expects to make the trip in a few days.

His testimony, it is presumed, can only follow out the statements made by the President's message that there was nothing whatever irregular in the transfer or acquisition of the Panama canal, and that, like Messrs. Cromwell, Robinson and others, he knows nothing of any illegal act.

The New York employees of the World, who were summoned to appear today before the grand jury here, succeeded late Saturday in getting Judge Ward of the United States circuit court in New York to hold up the subpoenas until their counsel could present arguments on the question of quashing them.

The employees of the Indianapolis News are to testify here on Wednesday.

Discussing the case today Representative Rainey of Illinois, one of the prominent lawyers of the House, said:

"Without investigating the matter to any special degree, I would say without hesitation that such a suit could not possibly be maintained. I am much surprised to learn that any law officer of the government has advised such a suit."

Judge Hears Arguments On Subpoena Validity

NEW YORK—Argument was heard by Judge Ward of the United States circuit court today in regard to the validity of the subpoenas served upon two employees of the New York World by United States District Attorney Stimson calling upon them to appear before the federal grand jury and testify "generally" in behalf of the government in regard to a matter not named but known to be the government's action against certain newspaper publishers concerned in the Panama canal stories.

TENEMENT LAW NEEDS REVISING

Chief Inspector Jordan Says That, Three-Family Dwellings Need Supervision Quite As Much As Larger Ones.

There are 7500 tenement houses in Boston according to the law that defines a tenement house as one in which more than three families reside independently, and they are inspected twice a year and sometimes more frequently.

Three hundred and seventy-five bakeries are examined once every three months, 4000 milk stores once a month, 1450 ice cream parlors once a month in the summer, 1000 barber shops every three months and 425 horse shoeing shops and 6000 stables at stated intervals.

These statements were made by Thomas Jordan, chief sanitary inspector of Boston, in a talk on tenement house problems at the Mt. Vernon Church.

Dr. Jordan criticized the law in its definition of tenement houses and said that nearly all houses occupied by three families need inspection as much as those with more than three.

Dr. Jordan said that over-crowding has appeared to a large extent in the past few years, and that enforcement of rules was protecting the people. Over 1000 defective structures have been removed.

TELEPHONE BOARD WILL MEET HERE

The conference committee of the independent telephone interests will gather at the Hotel Bellevue on Saturday for an important meeting. The committee is made up of officials of the independent companies of the country, representing directly and indirectly an invested capital of more than \$400,000,000. Its membership represents the country as far west as Nebraska, as far south as the gulf and as far north as Minnesota.

The International Independent Telephone Association will be represented by its president, secretary and general counsel in the conference. The conference will be presided over by B. G. Hubbell of Buffalo, president of the Consolidated Telephone and Telegraph Co. of Buffalo, and the International Long-Distance Co., and about 70 smaller independent telephone companies in western New York.

BAY STATE FUND CLIMBS.

Massachusetts' fund for the relief of the earthquake victims is \$135,514.61. Five hundred dollars from Mrs. Henry Woods, \$151.36 from Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union, local 209, Boston, and \$150.75 from the citizens of Clinton, Mass., are among the latest gifts. Gardner M. Lane announces the Massachusetts Red Cross fund is \$29,938.92.

NOTED ENGLISHMAN, AIDE OF ROOSEVELT, DESCRIBES AFRICA

LONDON—The "official guide" of President Roosevelt, employed for his proposed African hunting trip, in an article today tells what traveling was like in the "old days," 10 years or so ago, and what it will be like for Mr. Roosevelt when he gets away from the railway and civilization.

R. J. Cunningham, well-known English professional hunter, who will be the guide, manager, counselor and friend of the President of the United States and his party on their hunting tour, probably knows more about equatorial Africa than any other white man. Having spent most of his life there, he knew Africa before the Uganda railway made traveling easy and safe. He says:

"Of course men and matters move at a very rapid rate in the present century, but those who were acquainted with the condition of travel in equatorial East Africa and Uganda about 10 or 12 years ago marvel at the metamorphosis that has occurred in traveling facilities in these, at that time, remote and practically unknown regions.

"In the early days of the old-timers even the sea part of the voyage from London to Mombassa was long, tedious and devoid of much comfort, occupying some six or seven weeks or more if made going against the monsoon. Mombassa then meant the last link with anything approaching civilization, and the conveniences of the traveler were but little considered at the coast town. Nowadays about 20 days' travel will take you to Mombassa on the best of comfortable liners with every comfort on board.

"Having reached Mombassa in the old days, the great question arose as to how to get out again. No railway

Judge Ward continued the argument until 4 o'clock this afternoon. W. B. McLaughlin and J. Angus Shaw, the men subpoenaed, were to have appeared before the grand jury this morning, but their case was held in statu quo until Judge Ward renders his decision.

SENATOR ASKS INFORMATION.

WASHINGTON—Senator Raynor (Md.) today in the Senate introduced a resolution calling upon the attorney general for information as to whether, if the President had ordered an investigation into certain publications relating to the purchase of the Panama canal, under what statute such investigation was ordered and what authority the federal courts had in the premises.

STATE IS ADVISED NOT TO ENACT CAR DEMURRAGE LAW

Railroad Commission Advises Legislature to Wait for Report of the National Commission.

WANTS UNIFORMITY

That the question of demurrage on freight cars should not be taken up at this time is the recommendation of the railroad commissioners to the Legislature.

A number of Boston merchants had petitioned for legislation, declaring that the charges made by certain railroads entering the city were excessive and imposed when the conditions causing delay in unloading cars and handling were not the fault of the consignees or shippers. They asked for a law regulating the changes, such as has been enacted in New York and other states.

The Legislature referred the matter to the railroad commission and the board reports that as the matter is being considered by a national committee until report is made, it would be better that no action be taken.

While the question of demurrage so far as it affects interstate commerce, the board quotes the national committee as saying, is not one for the state to consider, that of intrastate state commerce is one over which the state has control. But the question is so much of a national one that enactments should be made on the recommendation of this committee.

The board gives the recommendations of the national association, and says: "After that report has been received and considered an opportunity will be presented to again study suggestions formulated in the interest of uniform legislation for carriers and shippers, upon which legislative action may be determined."

The other provisions of the proposed legislation have reference to storage and charges. The board is of opinion that the provisions of existing law are sufficient. In conclusion, the board desires to add that any action by the general court tending to seriously affect the existing relations between shippers and carriers should be passed only after most careful consideration.

A very large amount of the merchandise now carried in Massachusetts consists of interstate shipments, vital to the prosperity of the port of Boston. The ultimate effects of radical changes by legislation might be disturbances to traffic and in the relations of shipper and carrier, to the detriment of both and the industrial and commercial interests of the commonwealth.

MR. TAFT ADVISES NEGRO Y. M. C. A.

President-Elect, at Augusta, Tells Them Race Question Will Be Settled When They Are Indispensable.

AUGUSTA, GA.—President-elect Taft addressed a big audience of men comprising the negro Y. M. C. A. on "The Christian Uplift of Y. M. C. A. Work" and talked for an unusually long time to his enthusiastic listeners.

Rev. Dr. Walker, known as the "Black Spurgeon," painted a bright present and a brighter future for the negroes of Georgia, who owned, he said, 1,000,000 acres of land in the State and paid taxes on \$20,000,000 worth of property.

This report Mr. Taft called most encouraging. It gave him an illustration for his oft-expressed conviction that the race question must be settled by the negroes themselves becoming indispensable to the community in which they lived. This meant industry, information and thrift acquired by constant individual effort.

At Atlanta Sunday morning Mr. Taft dined till 2 A. M. at the City Club, where he was a guest. His train was held several hours to enable him to continue the pleasure in which he displayed a surprising lightness of foot.

M. E. CHURCH HAS DIAMOND JUBILEE

WASHINGTON—The diamond jubilee of the inauguration of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa was celebrated Sunday, with President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Ambassador Bryce in the assemblage, in the Foundry M. E. Church, this city.

Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, one of the two bishops now stationed in Africa, opened the exercises, which it is expected, by those interested in the church work will be extended throughout the country. In his address Bishop Hartzell dwelt upon the wonderful work accomplished by the church in Africa and particularly upon the assistance given by the continental countries of Europe.

He depicted pagan humanity in Africa as possessing many qualities, physical, intellectual and moral, that indicated possibilities of a great future.

ROADS AWAITING OPINION TODAY

WASHINGTON—It is expected here that the opinion of the supreme court in the "commodities clause" case will be handed down today. This decision is expected to determine whether roads that have not made disposition of the coal lands and other businesses are amenable under the clause of the railroad rate law. If the ruling goes against the railroads they will be liable to enormous fines and other punishment, provided the government should prosecute.

BOSTON TO HONOR BIRTHDAY OF POE

(Continued From Page One.)

of Poe" will be given by William Fearing Gill.

In addition to this, the Authors' Club of Boston will observe the centenary Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock with a meeting in Chauncey Hall, Copley square, when addresses will be made by prominent persons.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is to preside and the speakers will be Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the historian; Judge Robert Grant, Bliss Perry, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, and the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers of Cambridge.

Charles M. Loeffler's musical settings to two of Poe's poems, and Henry F. Gilbert's composition for piano, "The Island Fay," will be given.

START INQUIRY TO FIND FIRE'S CAUSE

(Continued From Page One.)

While the gasoline tanks exploded, throwing the burning fluid far and wide over other machines, and the result was a series of explosions that sounded like a string of gigantic firecrackers, and the flames swept from end to end of the 600-foot building in an incredibly short space of time.

The removal of the old buildings in Park square by the fire of Sunday morning does not seem to have hastened the proposition of acquiring it as a site for a new city hall. The New York, New Haven & Hartford officials say that the fire has made no change in the price that they ask, either way.

The chairman of the committee of the Merchants Association, James R. Carter, says that the committee has been considering the proposition of a city hall here, but until they have made their report the committee has no right to say.

Secretary to Mayor Hibbard James White says, while the mayor favors a new hall, as he has said in his inaugural, the matter rests now with the committee of the Merchants Association. The finance commission is also considering the matter, says Secretary White. Nothing has been said by the mayor since the fire on the question, according to his secretary, nor has he expressed himself on a site.

U. S. TO SHIP HOMES FOR THOUSANDS IN THE QUAKE REGION

Vessel Leaves the Brooklyn Navy Yard Today With the First Material for Erecting Shelter for the Survivors.

FIND CHENEY BODIES

NEW YORK—The steamer Eva, loaded with lumber and materials sufficient to construct 500 houses to shelter the homeless in Messina, will sail from the Brooklyn navy yard today for Italy. Other vessels to follow later will take altogether material for from 2500 to 3000 houses.

Within two hours of the receipt on Saturday of the orders from Washington, given at President Roosevelt's instance, to purchase, load and ship building supplies to the devastated districts, Pay Inspector J. A. Mudd, the navy purchasing and disbursing officer here, had chartered the Eva and begun loading. Joists, beams, beveled pine siding, roofing tar paper, locks, bolts, window glass, sashes and nails were assembled and rapidly loaded and Inspector Mudd announced that the Eva would probably weigh anchor today.

All tools necessary for erecting the house go with the materials, so that the relief may be as speedy as possible. By the end of the week Inspector Mudd expects to have two more vessels, carrying 2500 houses provided for by the congressional appropriation of \$500,000, en route for Messina.

The Eva will have on board four or five "boss" carpenters and an Italian carpenter interpreter, who will have charge of construction gangs. Each of the subsequent vessels sent out will take carpenters with them.

NAPLES—Sailors from the ships that engaged in the rescue work at Messina, including many Americans, to-day started collecting a fund with which to send Giuseppe, Natalina and Francesco Minisalle, 21, 12 and 9 years old, respectively, to New York, where their father, Nicolo Minisalle, is said to live at 507 East 18th street. These children were rescued from the ruins 19 days after the quake in Messina.

CIVITA VECCHIA, Italy.—The chartered steamer Bayern, carrying American relief supplies, has arrived here from Palermo, and was received with a warm welcome. The members of the expedition left here immediately for Rome.

REPORT OF RAILROAD BOARD REFUSES TROLLEY MERGER

(Continued From Page One.)

steam railroad would not be an exception to but a violation of the general policy of the commonwealth.

"Private capital can be secured for the construction of additions to and extensions of street railway or other lines in Massachusetts when sound and reasonable public demands exist. The past experience of Berkshire county has confirmed this view.

"A policy that would legalize the control by a steam railroad of this street railway, solely upon the ground that it would make available superior financial resources, would also, if carried to its logical conclusion, result in the control of all street railway mileage in the commonwealth by steam railroad corporations."

The conclusions of the board upon the expediency of permitting the Berkshire Street Railway Co. to purchase the franchises and property of the Bennington and North Adams Street Railway Co. are:

"The General Court has repeatedly, by special enactments, permitted the consolidation of a railroad corporation of this state with one of an adjoining state, and the acquisition of its property and franchises.

"Special enactments have been passed in several cases authorizing leases between street railway companies in this commonwealth and street railway companies in adjoining states. One of the most recent of these enactments was the authority granted to the Hoosac Valley Street Railway Company already referred to.

"If it should appear that such authority is insufficient to secure a corporate alliance consistent with the public interests between the Berkshire Street Railway Company and the Bennington and North Adams Street Railway Company, we see no valid reason why the Berkshire Street Railway Company should not be permitted by special enactment of the general court to purchase the property and franchises of the Bennington and North Adams Street Railway Company, a connecting line over which it now operates its cars.

"This authority, however, should be conferred only after fully safeguarding the interests of Massachusetts.

"Complete opportunity should be afforded, not only to this, but to every other street railway company serving the territory between the Connecticut river and the New York boundary, to develop this section of the commonwealth, and no arbitrary line of state boundary or fear of interstate control should prevent de-

BRITONS AT MALTA HONOR U. S. FLEET

Officers of American Squadron Are Entertained at Dinner by the King at Athens, Greece.

VALETTA, Island of Malta—The entire English garrison paraded today in honor of the American fleet. In their gayest colors and to the strains of music from several bands, the soldiers marched through the principal streets, which were massed with people.

The Duke of Connaught and the officers of the Illinois, Kearsarge and Wisconsin were on the reviewing stand and they were frequently cheered by the enthusiastic crowds.

The Duke tonight will give an officers' ball at the Valetta palace.

ATHENS, Greece—King George gave a dinner at the palace Sunday to the superior officers of the American warships Missouri and Ohio. The American ships will depart today.

SMYRNA—A party from the American battleships Louisiana and Virginia was conveyed Sunday to Ephesus, the ruins of which still stand on the banks of the Cayster. The American consul-general, Ernest L. Harris, has issued invitations for a reception today.

MARSEILLES—Thousands visited the American battleships here today.

VILLEFRANCHE—The United States naval tender Yankton joined the squadron now here Sunday. It is expected that the battleship Connecticut will arrive today. The French Mediterranean squadron will reach Villefranche on Jan. 26, just prior to the departure of the warships.

LIFE PRESERVERS FOR MOTOR BOATS

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on commerce has reported favorably the bill introduced by Senator Frye of Maine, requiring all motor vessels to carry life preservers. Violations of the act are punishable by a fine for each life preserver "lacking or improperly stowed."

If the bill becomes a law it will take effect June 1.

Elphinstone is placed on the fact that in the past season a vast number of motor boat casualties were reported and in nearly every case life would have been saved if life preservers had been provided.

CAMBRIDGE BRIDGE NAME STAYS.

Max Henry Newman failed to appear before the committee on metropolitan affairs to support his petition that the name Cambridge bridge be changed to Longfellow bridge. Nobody appearing, the hearing was closed.

BIG MOTOR BOAT ORDER FILLED FOR WAR DEPARTMENT

Thirty-Two Launches Completed and Delivered for Use in River and Harbor Mine-Planting Work.

CARRY DOZEN MEN

NEW YORK—The largest order ever placed by the federal government for motor boats has just been filled by the Electric Launch Company of Bayonne, N. J., which has completed and delivered to the war department 32 gasoline junction-box launches.

The boats will be used by the coast artillery corps in planting submarine mine junction boxes in connection with fortifying harbors and rivers along the Atlantic and Pacific seacoasts, and at Hawaii and the Philippine islands. The company was awarded this contract about July 1, and has delivered the boats at the rate of one a week.

The launches are 32 feet long, 10 feet and 9 feet beam and 3 feet draught. The hulls are substantially constructed, the frames being of oak and the planking of heavy cedar, with copper fastenings throughout. Two cockpits are provided and divided with two water-tight steel bulkheads.

There is apparatus aboard for the hoisting and lowering over the stern of the boat of the heavy junction boxes, the maximum weight of the box and connecting cables being 3000 pounds. The after cockpit is provided with a working table sheathed with galvanized steel, on which the junction box will rest when being worked upon by men in the boat. The forward cockpit is arranged for carrying a company of at least a dozen men. The boat is covered with canvas hoists.

The power equipment consists of a 12-horsepower two-cylinder Standard marine engine located in the after cockpit, with the engine control placed alongside of the steering wheel in the forward cockpit, thus enabling one man to steer the boat and handle the engine.

Some of the largest ocean steamers can be converted into armed cruisers in 30 hours.

REMOVAL NOTICE

FROM JANUARY 1st
UNTIL MAY 1st, 1909
OUR TEMPORARY
STUDIO WILL BE AT

288 BOYLSTON ST.
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after which our permanent abode will be new, enlarged and refitted in furnishings and equipments second to none in the country.

145 TREMONT ST.
(Between Temple Pl. and West St.)

J. E. PURDY & CO.

Who's Who?

❖ You ascertain by using the Telephone Directory, do you not?

❖ So do others. It is the popular business and social index.

❖ FORMS ARE NOW CLOSING. DON'T DELAY. If you want to make a contract, or a change in your contract, call at 119 Milk street, Boston, Street Floor, or telephone "Fort Hill 7600" and a Contract Agent will be sent to your residence or place of business.

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601 Boylston St. Copley Sq.
EXHIBITION

Of beautiful and interesting Gems, Precious and Semi-Precious Stones, Pearls and Corals from all over the world.

UNIQUE JEWELRY

Moderate Prices
VISITORS WELCOME.

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C. C. BOWLES & CO.
37 BEDFORD ST.
Opposite Jordan Marsh Furniture Annex
Formerly 19 Avon Street.
New Home Sewing Machine Office
Tel. 1352 Oxford.

FACTION CONTEST OF COAL MINERS

INDIANAPOLIS—The United Mine Workers of America will convene in Indianapolis Jan. 19 and upward of 1200 delegates are expected to attend.

While wage contracts will not demand much attention, a two-year joint agreement with operators, governing about 25,000 miners having been reached last spring, it is certain that the contest between the supporters of President Lewis' administration and its opponents will be threshed out during the two weeks' session. The leader of the faction opposed to Lewis is Pres. John Walker of the Illinois miners.

The convention will propose a plan for a new agreement between anthracite miners and operators.

CONTINUE MINING SUIT.

Suit was brought today by S. M. Andrews against the Mining Corporation and Treasurer Freeman I. Davidson on a mandamus to compel him to produce the books of the company for examination. Judge Sheldon continued the case.

Leading Events in Athletic World—Columbia Teams Busy

COLUMBIA TEAMS BUSILY TRAINING FOR COMING EVENTS

University Track Squad Will Have Very Busy Season This Spring and During the Summer.

MANY RELAY RACES

NEW YORK—Athletic training is now in full swing for all the candidates who will try to represent Columbia College in contests with teams from other universities. With the exception of a short time during the Easter recess there will be no let-up in training until after the final contests in the various events.

The track athletes are preparing for a very active indoor season beginning last Saturday, when a one-mile relay team ran in the Brooklyn post-office games. Varsity one and two mile relay teams have been entered in the Pastime Athletic Club indoor meet on Jan. 26, and the Irish-American Club games on Feb. 6.

Columbia will also be represented in the indoor meet of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore on Jan. 30 by a four-mile relay team, each man running one mile. On Feb. 13 the Columbia indoor athletic carnival will be held in Madison Square Garden. Amherst, Fordham, Brown, Virginia and Wesleyan have entered teams in the one-mile collegiate relay race, and Cornell, Dartmouth and Yale have entered the two-mile relay. Columbia will have a team in both races.

Columbia has taken up boxing as a sport, and a varsity team is being formed with the purpose of holding exhibitions with teams of other colleges. The men at the head of the movement are H. Fowler, '10; J. W. Hill, '10; H. A. Content, '11; B. Paddock, '10, and about 10 other students.

There have been boxing classes at Columbia for the last five or six years. They were first started when Dr. W. L. Savage was at the head of the Columbia gymnasium, and since then have been attended by from 30 to 40 students yearly. At present J. E. Murray conducts the classes in the Morningside gymnasium. It is planned to have an exhibition with a team of Yale students, and also with a Harvard team.

Rifle shooting has taken a strong hold and both varsity and freshman teams have been organized. About 30 men practise daily in preparation for an intercollegiate meet, which is to be conducted on the methods of a correspondence school, with the main offices in Washington. A. G. Hankey is president of the Columbia association and J. A. Baker, '10, manager of the team. S. Maurice was elected manager of the freshman team.

CANADIANS WANT FISH PROTECTED IN HECATE STRAIT

Question Debated Whether the Water Off British Columbia Is Territorial or Open Sea.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—An interesting question has been raised as to whether the waters of Hecate strait are to be regarded as territorial or open sea. These waters lie between the Queen Charlotte Islands and the mainland of British Columbia and, according to the report of the Dominion B. C. fisheries commission, are the most valuable halibut and salmon resorts in the world. They have always been regarded as British Columbia waters, and until 15 years ago fishing operations were carried on only by British subjects, but of late years considerable trouble has been experienced with foreign vessels poaching in the strait.

The contention is made that these waters are open sea outside the three-mile limit, but on the other hand it is pointed out that in defining the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, the commission, some years ago, was careful to show the territorial waters of both countries, and according to which Hecate strait was evidently regarded as within British territory.

It is said that 10 large steam vessels and 40 schooners are constantly violating the law by fishing in these waters; and the Vancouver board of trade is strongly urging Sir Wilfrid Laurier to establish a more efficient patrol service for the protection of these valuable fisheries, and also to take immediate steps to assert and enforce Canada's sovereignty over the waters of Hecate strait.

This is only one of a number of protests against the inaction of the federal authorities in dealing with this question, but as it is a question of commercial importance to the province the matter will be kept well to the front until the Dominion responds to its needs and prevents the further plundering of its fisheries.

DIXIE ENTERS MONACO RACES

American Power Boat Will Contend Against Foreign Yachts in International Events.

NEW YORK—America is to be represented in the international races at Monaco, France, this spring by the motor boat Dixie II, owned by E. J. Schroeder. The entry is by the Thousand Islands Yacht Club of Alexandria Bay, and was made through the Automobile Club of America. The new hull for the boat is practically finished and will soon receive the engine which worked so successfully in last year's hull. After a trial the boat will be shipped abroad, and is expected to reach Monaco at a date that will give Captain Pearce ample time to study the courses over which the races will be held.

Mr. Schroeder has entered his boat for the International Grand Prix and for the nautical mile and flying kilometer. The rules for the Grand Prix allow any racer regularly entered for the meeting to take part in the international championship for the nation whose flag it carries. The distance is 62.10 miles, with 16 turns. The prizes are: First, \$10,000; second, \$2,500; third, \$1,500, and fourth, \$1,000.

The fixed nautical mile and the straight kilometer competition will take place the last day of the meeting. These are open to the boats having finished one of the courses of 50 kilometers, whether scratch or handicap, or having covered the same distance in the championship of the sea, or the International Grand Prix, eliminations or final.

AUTO TRACK FOR ATLANTIC CITY

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Announcement has been made of plans for a big automobile race track of steel and concrete with room for 20,000 spectators. The Estates & Mortgage Company of Trenton has purchased the big Chelsea Heights tract along the meadow boulevard at Albany avenue, which will be used as the site. Philadelphia and New York automobile dealers are associated with the local capitalists in the scheme, which involves the erection of a banked track with a 2½-mile circuit, a mammoth garage and exhibition building and a luxurious clubhouse.

Over \$1,000,000 will be spent in the project, according to the promoters, who are headed by Commodore Louis Kuhnle and W. L. Cherry of this city. Automobile makers and big men in the racing game have offered their assistance in making what is intended to be a neutral ground for the exhibition and racing of cars. Weekly races are to be started during the coming summer.

LEE DEFEATS BONHAG

James J. Lee, the former Boston A. A. long-distance runner, sprang a surprise Saturday night, when he defeated George Bonhag in a special 10-mile race at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) postoffice clerks' games. The time was 57m. 35s.

ORIGIN OF "SKY" AND ITS MEANING

Derived from Ancient Term for Clouds, But Modern Interpretation Looks Beyond to Clear Firmament.

It was nothing in the broad dome-like firmament, presenting an expanse of blue on a clear day that suggested the word "sky" to our ancient Aryan ancestors, from whom we get the word. The root coming from them and on which the word "sky" grew is "sku," and it has no reference to the apparent arch that covers the earth in its form or color, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

It required something more impressive to the early mind of man than the immovable arch or blue dome to suggest the name which has become our "sky," and that something was the moving clouds. Nearly all of these Aryan roots are similar to this one in the fact that their sounds expressed action, quality, position or direction.

These floating, moving masses of vapor naturally attracted early attention and were recognized as a covering to the beyond. They were spoken of as such a covering in the root "sku," which meant to cover or shelter. This same word "sku" is now in the Sanskrit and means to cover. The middle English had the same word, with the same meaning, and Chaucer used it to signify a cover. The Anglo-Saxon had "scua," which was a shade, and the Greek was "skutos," a covering of clothing.

The word "sky" came to us of the English tongue through the Scandinavian, and the identical word is found in the Icelandic, Danish and Swedish languages, but signifying a cloud and not the firmament beyond the clouds, as it does in English.

BROWN AND YALE IN DUAL SWIM

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown and Yale will meet Jan. 23, in an aquatic carnival, in the Colgate Hoyt swimming pool at Providence. The program will include 25, 50 and 100-yard races; diving and plunging contests, a relay race and a water polo contest. A triangular contest between Brown, Amherst and Williams has been arranged for the local tank, at a later date. Still another dual meet between Amherst and Brown is scheduled for this city. The Brown team is practising daily under Coach Huggins.

FAST CROSS COUNTRY RUNNER.



HERBERT JACQUES, JR.
Harvard's fastest distance runner.

BALL CLUBS ARE GETTING DATES

CLEVELAND, O.—The joint schedule committee of the American and National Leagues this morning began the work of arranging the season's playing dates. The committee will not finish its labors until tonight. It is believed the number of games to be played this season will be reduced. It is probable the American League will open the season in St. Louis, Philadelphia, Washington and either Detroit or Cleveland; while the National will start the campaign in New York, Boston, Cincinnati and Chicago.

The holiday dates will probably be apportioned as follows:

May 30: American League at Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and Cleveland. National League at Boston, New York, Pittsburgh and St. Louis. July 4: American League at Boston, New York, St. Louis and Cleveland. National at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Chicago. Labor Day: American at New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Detroit. National at New York, Pittsburgh and either Chicago or Cincinnati.

GERMAN DOES FAST MILE

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The German entrant for the bobbed championships has the de luxe sled, and its appearance will create a sensation in the races, which are scheduled for Saturday. This sled was built at a cost of nearly \$300. It is fitted with an electric searchlight, an automobile steering wheel, and the running boards are covered with rubber mats. It weighs about 300 pounds, and in a speed trial Sunday made a mile in 50 seconds. The rivalry among the contestants is very great.

CANADA AND U. S. FIX PLANS TODAY TO SAVE FORESTS

Dominion Forester Grateful for American Aid and Reviews the Future of the Country's Wooded Areas.

OTTAWA, Ont.—R. H. Campbell, superintendent of the forestry department of the Dominion, in an interview expressed great pleasure with the arrangements made for the conservation conference which opens in Washington today and to which he is a delegate.

Hitherto when the Canadian government was asked to participate in the consideration of any subject in the United States, the invitation was passed through the hands of the British ambassador at Washington to the government offices in London, whence it was sent back to the Canadian government—much in the way that a small child's invitation to the next door tea party is arranged. But the invitation to this conference was sent directly to the Canadian Governor-General and the premier, and marks a new departure in the relations of the two countries.

In commenting upon this, Mr. Campbell said it seemed a most appropriate ratification of the very friendly relations existing between the forestry departments of the neighbor countries.

"We cannot appreciate too highly," he said, "the valuable assistance always most freely given to our department by those in charge of the United States forestry work. Over there the work has been carried much farther than in Canada. They began work before even the need was generally realized in this country; and in all the problems we are facing, and which are almost identical with theirs throughout large areas, they have never hesitated to give us the full benefit of their experience. We have felt free to submit questions to them and personal letters showing most patient and thorough attention to the subject matter, and reflecting unqualified friendly interest, are sent in return."

M. I. T. ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP

Intercollegiate Cross-Country Association Decides to Divide Its Surplus and to Increase Teams.

NEW YORK—An important meeting of the executive committee of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America met Sunday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria to arrange for the annual convention next month. Theodore G. Rockwell of Cornell, president of the association, presided.

All the work accomplished at the meeting took the form of recommendations, but there is generally no opposition to be met with at the annual session. By recommendation of the advisory committee it was decided to authorize the treasurer to distribute the net proceeds of the 1907 and 1908 field meetings among the larger colleges, which, according to the number of points won, are eligible to share in the profits. The surplus amounts to \$3100.

Another recommendation was to change article 10 of the by-laws so as to permit 20 men in future to compete from each college in the cross-country race. The executive committee also recommended the admission to the association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which had made formal application for membership.

During the meeting Gustavus T. Kirby made a supplementary report of the Olympic games, which will be printed and published later. Those in attendance were:

Theodore G. Rockwell, Cornell, president; A. Joselyn H. Magrath, New York University, secretary; Harry E. Hall, Columbia, treasurer; Anthony L. Seylin, Pennsylvania; Mortimer A. Seabury, Yale; J. D. Leland, Harvard; D. O. Meese, Princeton, and the advisory committee, G. T. Kirby, Columbia, chairman, and Romaine Berry, Cornell.

TECH TO RUN SYRACUSE

Technology has been selected to meet Syracuse in the match relay race of 1500 yards at the B. A. A. indoor meet Feb. 6.

The Tech squad is composed of C. W. Gram, '09, A. L. Moses, '10, G. R. Cummings, '10, W. C. Salisbury, '11, P. D. White, '11, H. Lockett, '10, K. D. Fernstrom, '10. The entire Syracuse team that defeated Columbia last year is available this year.

BOWDOIN PICKS TEAM

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The first of the trials to select the relay team that will represent Bowdoin in the race with Tufts at the Boston A. A. meet, Feb. 6, resulted in the following candidates making the time: Capt. H. Atwood '09, J. W. Master '09, H. J. Colbath '10, R. D. Morse '10 and Robert D. Cole '12. Captain Atwood and Colbath were on the team last year.

CORNELL TO CAPTAIN AMHERST

AMHERST—J. D. Cornell '10, has been elected captain of the Amherst College hockey team. Cornell is a fast forward and is also known in all branches of college sport.

WESTERN GOLFERS BRANCH OUT AND CHANGE THEIR NAME

Will Now Be Known As the American Golf Association and Include Clubs of the Entire Country.

OFFICERS CHOSEN

CHICAGO—Radical changes were made by the Western Golf Association at its annual meeting. The most important resolution offered was the one made by W. L. Yale, a new member of the board of directors and a delegate from the Kenosha Country Club, to the effect that the president of the association be authorized to appoint a committee to prepare for submission to the next annual meeting an amendment as follows: "To change the name of the association to the American Golf Association; to eliminate all geographical boundary lines."

The resolution was unanimously adopted. The western amateur championship was awarded to the Homewood Country Club without opposition, after the Detroit Golf Club had withdrawn its application, and its delegates asked that the tournament be awarded to the organization in 1910.

The Skokie Country Club's application for the western open championship was accepted, while the Olympic team event was awarded to the Chicago Golf Club, to be played Sept. 4, the Saturday preceding the national amateur championship, which will be started over the Wheaton course on Sept. 6.

Following the annual meeting, President C. F. Thompson appointed the board of directors a committee to act on the resolution offered by Mr. Yale.

The following officers were elected by acclamation for the ensuing year: President, C. F. Thompson, Homewood; vice-president, Horace F. Smith, Nashville; secretary, Trigg Waller, Exmoor; treasurer, Edward A. Engler, Glenview; John D. Cady of Rock Island, Albert R. Lambert of St. Louis, Judge W. O. Henderson of Arlington, O. W. L. Yule of Kenosha, Wis., and William Donaldson of Indianapolis, directors.

The proposed amendment regarding the right of a club to cast two mail ballots in the absence of any delegate or proxy was accepted.

CALIFORNIA TO MEET WALLABY

BERKELEY, Cal.—The University of California has called out its rugby football squad to begin training for a match with the New Zealand Wallaby rugby team Feb. 6. Games will also be played with Los Angeles and an all-American team chosen by the Rugby Union. Coaches Taylor and Schaffer will handle the California players.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS THOROUGH, THINK AMERICAN TEACHERS

Children in London's elementary schools are getting accustomed to visits during school hours from eager people with American accents, who appear armed with official permits allowing them to see "how it is all done."

Altogether during this winter between 700 and 800 men and women teachers from the United States and Canada will pass through London and visit other parts of the country with the view of seeing what they can learn from our system of education.

In the winter of 1906-7 Alfred Mosely organized visits of some 500 British teachers to the American continent. This year he arranged for the return visit. Since September the visitors have been arriving in twos and threes, and they will keep on arriving until March. Some want to study manual training, others systems of nature study, others continuation schools, and so on. Many are going on the continent as well. All want to see Paris.

They are being well looked after by the London Teachers' Association, which finds them hotels or lodgings, arranges trips for them, provides them with official authorizations and gives out weekly programs of all happenings likely to interest them. At 9 Fleet street all delegates are welcomed and made to feel at home.

Mr. Mosely says that what strikes most of the teachers is the thoroughness of education in this country. "What we do do completely, they think. It may not be the right thing, but we carry it through. But I am afraid," Mr. Mosely continued, "they must also notice a lack of alertness in our modes of teaching as compared with their own."

"The atmosphere of an American school is brisk, energetic. The children are continually being encouraged to ask Why? They are taught not merely to dabble the surface, but to dig down to the roots. Their minds become active. They grow up adaptable, elastic, not bound down to one line of work or thought."

"Any success I have had," Mr. Mosely declared, "I attribute to this trait of adaptability, which simply means free play of the mind. That is an American characteristic. I wish we could get more of it here. I wish, too, that people in England were more convinced of the enormous value of a good education."

"In the United States they spend their money freely on education because they know it is well spent. They understand that a child is like an empty shell. What he will become depends very largely upon what is put into him."

"The Americans realize this, and, therefore, they take care to get the best schoolmasters they can and to give them a far better social position than teachers enjoy in this country. Schoolmasters over there are really respected. They help to mold the nation's thought."

"As to the results of these interchanged visits, I am sure they will be good. I am sure they have borne good fruit already. They will be useful educationally on both sides, and they have, to my mind, a wider and more valuable effect still. The more Britons and Americans see of one another the better they will pull together and the firmer the friendship between them is bound to be."

A correspondent had a conversation with two schoolmasters from St. Louis, who had come in to get their letters and inquire how to get to Kentish Town, a problem which would puzzle many Londoners themselves, says the London Express.

"I have learned quite a good deal already," said one of them. "We believe that in education we are pretty well ahead, but there is always room for improvement. I admire especially your plan of getting children to school as early as 3 years old. We do not make attendance compulsory until 6. I think it would be an advantage if we did. Also, it would be well to make evening continuation schools compulsory. Most of our pupils go on to the high schools, it is true; but those who do not soon lose the benefit of their schooling."

"Of course, our educational system is simpler than yours. All the schools in St. Louis are under public control. Thus a bright boy is passed automatically from primary school to high school, and, if he is worth educating still further, from high school to university. Any poor boy with good brains can do this, and cost his parents nothing at all."

"We do not decide by examination how far boys shall be educated. Upon the teachers is thrown the responsibility of deciding, from personal observation of their mental capacity."

Notes From the Field of Sports

McConnell, Steele and Niles have signed their contracts with the Boston Americans for this year.

The athletic board of Wisconsin University has voted not to abolish intercollegiate baseball this year.

John Moakley, trainer of the Cornell athletic teams is to be a guest at the Cornell alumni dinner to be held in this city Feb. 5.

It is expected that Stahl of last year's Boston American team will be a member of some minor league club in 1909. The Toledo club is trying to secure him.

Captain Rand, DeSelding, Foster and Merriew are the favorites for the Harvard relay team which is to run against Yale at the Boston A. A. meet Feb. 6.

The first corps Cadets and the 7th regiment N. G. N. Y., are to hold a dual tennis meet Jan. 23 in the Cadet Armory. A team of doubles and singles will represent each.

J. P. Knapp of New York won the final in the advertising men's golf tournament at Pinehurst, N. C. Saturday in a 19-hole match with W. Smedley of Philadelphia by 1 up.

A fleet of one-design boats is being built by members of the Manhasset Yacht Club, New York, for races on the bay Saturdays and holidays. Open races will also be held with other clubs on the sound.

A grand yacht rally for the season is being planned by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Canada. It will be held on Lake Ontario and all yachting associations on the lakes will be invited to enter boats.

The Aero Club of New England has voted to affiliate with the Aero Club of America. The directors have also voted to purchase a balloon of 56,000 cubic feet. A banquet is to be given at the Boston City Club Jan. 9.

Adrian C. Anson, captain and manager of the Chicago Nationals and the greatest baseball player of his day, is now in financial difficulties. He is the only major league player who ever batted for 300 or better for 15 years in succession.

A medal play, four ball foursome, players selecting their own partners and combined scores to count, was contested at Pinehurst, N. C. Saturday, Jan. 15, 15 couples taking part. G. J. McKee and A. J. Creamer won the match with a score of 173.

The Newton Center Squash Club won three out of four matches with the Tennis and Racquet Club Saturday, giving that club a long lead for the championship of the Massachusetts Squash Association with 18 victories and 2 defeats. Boston A. A. won three out of four from Oakley C. C.

AMERICAN CHESS PLAYERS NAMED

NEW YORK—L. J. Wolff of Columbia, William H. Hughes and Norman T. Whitaker of Pennsylvania and L. W. Stephens of Princeton have been chosen by the committee of the Triangular College Chess League as members of the sextet which will play in the annual match by cable with Oxford and Cambridge for the Rice trophy. Thus, Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia, comprising the Major College Chess League, are represented by two players, and the Triangular Chess League, comprising Cornell, Brown and the University of Pennsylvania, by the same number.

RACQUET TITLE MATCH IN BOSTON

Play for the doubles racquet championship of the United States will begin on the courts of the Tennis and Racquet club next Friday. The entries received from New York are Payne Whitney and M. S. Barger, L. Waterbury and Partner and G. C. Clarke and G. Clarke. Those entered by the Tennis and Racquet club are G. R. Fearing, Jr., and H. D. Scott, Q. A. Shaw and P. D. Houghton, A. Potter and M. Bartlett, N. W. Cabot and R. Wendell, Jr., and C. G. Winslow and L. Ames.

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CARNEGIE COMES OUT FOR NATIONAL BOARD ON TARIFF

Non-Partisan, Semi-Judicial Commission Desirable, He Tells Men Arranging Convention on the Subject.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The committee on arrangements of the national tariff convention which will meet in Indianapolis on Feb. 14 to 18 has received from Andrew Carnegie, who has been urged to be one of the speakers, a letter in which he says: "I highly approve of a permanent, non-partisan, semi-judicial tariff commission as proposed, and it would give me great pleasure to accept your kind invitation to speak at the forthcoming meeting, but my engagements, already made, may render it impossible for me to attend."

The convention is to be non-partisan, and it is not to be for the discussion of protection, free trade or tariff revision. Rep. Charles N. Fowler, who is interested in the plan, being the author of one of the measures pending in Congress for its establishment, will attend the meeting and speak on "tariff changes by evolution, instead of revolution."

Stanley Doggett of New York has written to the ways and means committee at Washington that unless a tariff is placed on cheap lycopodium the dealers in lycopodium are under public control. Thus a bright boy is passed automatically from primary school to high school, and, if he is worth educating still further, from high school to university. Any poor boy with good brains can do this, and cost his parents nothing at all.

"We do not decide by examination how far boys shall be educated. Upon the teachers is thrown the responsibility of deciding, from personal observation of their mental capacity."

ENGLAND IS FIRST TO HAVE A FLEET OF DREADNOUGHTS

Three New Battleships Soon to Join North Sea Division Will Make It Most Formidable Afloat.

LONDON—Before midsummer the North Sea division of the British fleet, under vice-admiral Bridgman, designed as a first line of defence against a possible attack from that quarter, will be reinforced by the three great battleships of the famous "Dreadnought" type, the new Temeraire, Bellerophon and Superb.

The battleship Lord Nelson, of a power but little inferior to these monsters, has just been commissioned and assigned to that division, of which the original Dreadnought, first and most famous of the "all-big-gun" battleships, is flagship.

It thus befalls that England, the first to have a Dreadnought, is before all the nations in having a fleet of these, the most modern of naval vessels. This fleet, in the words of a British admiral, becomes "a combination of strength and homogeneity unequalled ship for ship, in the world's fleets."

A year ago the division consisted of the Dreadnought, which had hardly completed her trials, the Bulwark, London, Magnificent, Majestic and Victorious. During the year the new battleships Agamemnon and the armored cruisers Indomitable and Infexible, which are to all intents and purposes battleships of high speed and but slightly reduced defensive power, replaced older vessels, and last week Lord Nelson relieved the Magnificent, leaving the Victorious the only representative of the pre-Dreadnought era in Admiral Bridgman's command.

The result will be that the North Sea battleship fleet will consist of four Dreadnoughts and two battleships of the Lord Nelson class, which nearly equal Dreadnoughts, and the fifth cruiser squadron will have three of the battleships, the Indomitable, Infexible and Invincible, and three of the Minotaur type, which are only a year older.

SHALL JUVENILES OR ADULTS ENJOY COURT PRIVILEGES?

Representative Dennett Wants Youngsters Deprived of Immunity—Skinner Urges Elders Be Given Probation.

FORMER HAS A BILL

Opinions diametrically opposed to each other as to the practical working of the present juvenile criminal law in this state have been presented to the Legislature. Vernon V. Skinner, penal institutions commissioner of Boston, says that the principles applied in the juvenile courts should be extended to adults. On the other hand Rep. Charles E. Dennett of Malden believes that wayward children should be treated very much as adults.

Representative Dennett is preparing a bill to be introduced into the Legislature this session asking for radical changes in the present criminal law. He has been in conference with Judge Charles M. Bruce of the Malden district court, perfecting his amendment to the existing statute.

The new bill will have the statutes amended making them similar to the ordinary criminal law. Arrests of juveniles would be permissible and wayward children of 16 years of age or under would be treated very much the same as any criminal or more advanced age. The statute at present makes a youthful criminal practically immune from arrest; the trial is held behind closed doors and little can be done with him except to place him on probation.

Complaints of the actions of small boys throughout the jurisdiction have been frequent to the police. Property of citizens has been endangered and much malicious mischief has been done by the small boys but complaint to the police authorities has resulted in practically nothing being done to alleviate the trouble because of the immunity given the youthful criminals. Mayor Bruce of Everett called especial attention of the city government of Everett to this. Similar notice has been called to the juvenile statute by other executives and Representative Dennett declares he will have the support of almost every city in the commonwealth in the passage of his bill to curtail the youngsters.

Mr. Skinner in speaking on "The Problem of the Criminal" before the Y. M. C. U. on Boylston street, Sunday afternoon said in part on this point:

"The fact that we have so many criminals in our midst is in a great measure our own fault. Our government spends millions each year for the apprehension, conviction and care of criminals, but very little for the study of the causes of criminality."

"A state commission should be appointed for the study of causes leading to the criminal life. After the arrest comes the most important work—probation. Most careful study should be made of each case, to the end of presenting each prisoner to the court as an individual to be treated according to the merits of his particular case."

"The wise practice of the juvenile court embodying these principles should be extended to the treatment of adults. Classify prisoners as far as possible so that the habitual will not contaminate the occasional, and so that the poor drunkard be not compelled to mix with intentional criminals."

TREFRY TO PUSH METHUEN CASE

Tax Commissioner Will Submit Valuation of Millionaire Searles' Property to the Attorney-General.

In view of the fact that the state has a monetary interest in the taxes assessed upon residents by city and town officials, Tax Commissioner William D. T. Trefry is preparing to present the facts regarding the refusal of the Methuen assessors to raise the personal valuation of Edward F. Searles of that town to the attorney-general.

The statutes provide that delinquent assessors may be themselves assessed a fine of \$1000 each or sent to jail on non-payment.

Chairman Millard F. Emerson of the Methuen assessors is quoted as stating that he did not believe Mr. Searles had \$10,000,000, and in any case his board had no intention of raising Mr. Searles' valuation as recommended by the state authorities, as Mr. Searles might in that event move away and perhaps not leave any money to the town of Methuen in its will.

"The statute under which I acted in investigating Searles' property valuation does not provide for anything further than a recommendation to the local assessors from me," says the tax commissioner, "but there is another statute which provides a \$1000 fine for delinquent assessors."

"I am preparing to present the facts in this case to the attention of the attorney-general. I think that we have sufficient law to compel town officials to perform their duties impartially and honestly."

The total amount of cable resting on the bottom of the sea represents a value of \$250,000,000. It costs about \$1000 per mile to make and lay.

CHINESE DEPRIVE JAPAN OF RIGHTS TO IRON ORE MINES

Lease Obtained by Mikado's Government to Rich Property at Daiya Is Canceled by Imperial Authority.

USED IN WAR TIMES

TOKIO.—The imperial government of China has annulled the contract which the Mikado of Japan obtained in 1897 through the elder statesmen Ito and Inoue, whereby the Daiya iron ore mines of China were leased for 100 years. These ore deposits have been worked upward of 3000 years and are of large extent, and the ore averages 60 per cent iron content.

The modernization of the industry was begun 18 years ago by a syndicate of German capitalists who also built iron foundries and bar iron mills at the property and constructed a line of railways.

For five years the profits of the German syndicate were enormous. This brought about a heavy increase in taxation of the property by the Viceroy. The Germans appealed to their government, which brought pressure to bear at Peking. The Chinese government yielded and the taxes were remitted.

In 1892, a syndicate of Belgians obtained at Peking mining rights in the same province. The Mikado's government also entered the Daiya mining field that year, ostensibly to study iron ore mining and the making of pig iron, but really to ingratiate itself with the astute viceroy, Cho-shi-tan, whose plans for building with native capital the largest blast furnaces, steel mill and finishing mills ever projected in China had been forestalled by foreign invasion.

Mr. Nishizawa, one of the cleverest mining engineers of Japan, was detailed by the Mikado to work with the Chinese viceroy at Daiya to crowd out the German and Belgian interests.

During the Boxer troubles the Germans at the Daiya mines and mills had to flee for their lives, and when they returned their property was found in very bad condition.

But throughout the Boxer times, the sagacious Japanese were shipping iron ore home. This ore was the only kind used by Japan in the making of the steel-making iron that was converted into the material for dockyard, machine shop and shipbuilding material for her uses in the war with Russia.

As lately as two weeks before the outbreak of that war, Japan operated her iron ore concessions at Daiya day and night, as she had done for a year before that time, in order to have in proximity to her army and naval shops and yards an immense store of ore suitable for steel-making iron available in case of a blockade of her ports.

Russia knew as early as June, 1903, that the principal object of the Japanese government in working the iron ore mines in China was to accumulate a store of material for the making of iron and steel for war purposes, and in June, 1903, Russia complained to the imperial court of China that Japan was using China as a base for the collection of war material.

A year afterward Russia notified China that Japan was violating the laws of neutrality by shipping iron ores from Daiya to her army and naval works.

HARRIMAN SLIPS AWAY TO GEORGIA

Railway King Tiptoes Into and Out of Washington—Sees Congressmen at Hotel—May Call on Taft.

WASHINGTON.—E. H. Harriman slipped mysteriously into Washington Sunday, spent a little less than five hours here, and departed as quietly as he came.

He did not leave his room in the hotel until he was ready to go to the train that took him to New York. During his fleeting visit he conferred with a number of congressmen and with attorneys for the Chicago & Alton railroad.

It is understood he is to visit Augusta, Ga., but whether he will call on President-elect Taft is not known.

Members of the interstate commerce commission declared that Mr. Harriman had not called upon them. Neither was he seen to pay a call, either business or social, at the White House.

BIG POWER PLANT BOUGHT ON COAST

SAN FRANCISCO.—News has been received here from New York of the closing of a deal by which the United Railways of San Francisco gets the Stanislaus Electric Power Company in Stanislaus county, Cal., for \$5,000,000. To complete this great plant \$6,000,000 more will be required.

By this purchase the San Francisco Street Railway gets an ample supply of power for its lines and will be able to sell power to others. The United Railways use 24,000 horse power, while the total from the Stanislaus plant will be 40,000 horse power.

This power plant will save the United Railways half a million dollars a year and will give it control of one of the largest power plants in use West.

NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

TOWN PROTESTS KEEPING BRIDGE

Fairhaven, Opposite New Bedford, Has Bill for Reappointment of Maintenance of Million Dollar Structure.

FAIRHAVEN, Mass.—A bill will be introduced in the Legislature asking for a reappointment of the expense incidental to the maintenance of the million-dollar bridge crossing the Acushnet river and connecting this town with New Bedford.

The present arrangement that the Whaling City should pay 80 per cent of the cost of maintenance and this town 20 per cent was made by a commission at the time the bridge was built. At a recent town meeting the selectmen were instructed to take such action as they thought proper in the matter.

The argument to be used is that the appointment of one fifth to four fifths is entirely out of proportion as Fairhaven has a population of only about 5000 while New Bedford's inhabitants figure up to about 90,000.

New Bedford will probably fight the bill as the people voted no-license at the last election, thus losing the city the license money, and any move to increase the expense of the city will be investigated very closely.

JEWELERS READY FOR BANQUET

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Plans for the annual banquet of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association have been completed, and it was decided to have the dinner in Infantry Hall, Feb. 13. Abraham Lincoln will be the chief topic of discussion. It is planned to seat 500 persons at the banquet tables. The list of speakers will include William E. Borah of Idaho, who will speak on national issues, principally the tariff. Other speakers will be Dr. S. Parks Cadman of New York, who will speak on Lincoln; the Hon. Percival D. Oviatt of Rochester, N. Y., Gov. Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island and Mayor Henry Fletcher of Providence.

TEST FOR SENIORS AT WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The senior class of Wellesley College has been officially notified that final examinations will be required in June.

For 10 years the senior class has been exempt from final examinations, except in few cases. This gave the class 10 days of vacation before the commencement festivities began.

In returning to the custom of senior finals, the faculty hopes to lighten the work for seniors who generally have a number of final papers. Only examinations will be given in courses which would naturally have tests for the sophomores and juniors. As far as possible they will come the first week of the examination period, so as to have one week of vacation for the seniors.

CHANGES ON REVENUE CUTTER.

These changes have been ordered aboard the revenue cutter Gresham in Boston harbor: Third Lieut. W. K. Thompson from the Gresham to the Pamlico at Newbern, N. C., and First Lieut. H. G. Fisher from the Gresham to the Yamacraw at Camden, N. J.

WOMEN AID PURE FOOD CAMPAIGN

Women's Clubs of State of Washington Strive to Enforce Existing Laws and to Bring About New Ones.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Good results are expected to follow the pure food councils to be held in every town and city in the state of Washington under the direction of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, beginning in Spokane, Feb. 13.

The matter is to be taken up in a systematic manner throughout the commonwealth, and in this the organization expects to have the cooperation of women not affiliated with clubs.

The campaign is for pure foods and to bring about the enforcement of the state and federal laws bearing upon the subject. The council in Spokane will occupy a week, during which there will be demonstrations by recognized experts, after which other cities will be visited.

POPULAR PRICES FOR GRAND OPERA

NEW YORK.—Grand opera at popular prices is contemplated by Oscar Hammerstein next summer. "Educational grand opera" is what he calls it and the departure will be made in the Manhattan Opera House on August 16 next.

Hammerstein, through three months preceding the regular opera season promises to give the masterpieces of all the great composers, in English as well as Italian, on a scale up to his best standard.

Seats for the popular season will be sold at from 50 cents to \$1.50 each. The entire grand tier of boxes will be taken out temporarily to make room for additional seats.

There are no newspapers in Spain; women sell newspapers in the streets.

New England Briefs

LYNN, Mass.—Conditions are reported good in the allied trades. All the members are employed.

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—An ice house at Carver's pond was destroyed by what is believed to be a fire of incendiary origin.

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—For the gallant rescue of a wrecked British schooner, Capt. Robert Griffin and crew of the Conqueror of this port have received a silver medal and \$15 each.

CAN'T FIND LAND; ASKS MAINE TO PAY

AUGUSTA, Me.—A man named DeForest Keyes of Oneonta, N. Y., asked the Maine Legislature to reimburse him to the extent of \$20,000. Some years ago he bought some wild land titles, sold to the state treasurer at auction for unpaid taxes, but has never been able to find the land.

The tax deeds did not specify very minutely just where the land was, something which Keyes did not take into consideration when he bought.

In the Legislature of 1900 his resolve asking for the return of the money was killed in committee and in the Legislature of 1907 and it was referred to this session.

LOWELL CHORAL SOCIETY CONCERT

LOWELL.—The Lowell Choral Society will give its usual midwinter concert Sunday afternoon, Jan. 31, in Associate Hall. The orchestra will be the Lowell Festival orchestra of 20 pieces, under the leadership of E. C. Lavigneur. The Choral Society will sing Max Bruch's "Fair Ellen" and two other choruses. The solos will be as follows: "For's e lui," Verdi, Mrs. Caroline Hooker; "Moon of My Delight," Lehmann, Charles F. Hackett; "Eritae," Verdi, Wardsworth G. Provandie, and "Confutatis Maledictis," Verdi, Arthur J. Hubbard.

All the former members of the Choral Society are invited to the rehearsals and a very large chorus is expected. Music lovers are looking forward to this event with great pleasure.

WAR ON PARASITE IN RHODE ISLAND

KINGSTON, R. I.—The Rhode Island board of agriculture, which will send a half dozen or more spraying rigs through the state next spring to give demonstrations of methods of destroying the San Jose scale, has asked the farmers to assist in carrying the work through. Every town in the state will be visited and a man will be left in each locality for a limited time at the services of the farmers. The board states that all questions will be promptly answered if directed to the secretary.

FAIR TO AID TOWN IMPROVEMENT.

SOUTH WYOMOUTH.—The South Weymouth Improvement Society has voted to hold a fair in Fogg's Opera House on the meetings of Feb. 17 and 18, the proceeds to go into a fund to improve the streets and preserve the shade trees in the town.

BUILDING THRIVES AT BUZZARDS BAY

Three-Quarters of a Million Expenditure for the Year Is Indicated by the Current Operations.

BOURNE, Mass.—Despite the financial shortage in some quarters, appearances in the section of the state bordering on Buzzards bay point to a year of real estate development in which hundreds of thousands of dollars will be expended.

Commencing at Marion, where the Great Hill house is being demolished to make way for a more magnificent home, the spirit of building continues through Wareham, where Francis R. Bangs, one of Boston's former aldermen, and Frank Page, a candy machine manufacturer of Springfield, are building expensive summer homes; Burgess Point, where James M. Codman of Boston will finish the \$75,000 improvements upon his property on which he has built two cement houses for occupancy; Point Independence and Onset, where several modest homes will be built; Plymouth Park, where J. Q. A. Whittemore is filling in and making new land, and Bourne, where new and up-to-date buildings have recently been erected for mercantile purposes and several new summer homes will be built.

Add to these expenditures the usual spring building and the fact that the building trades have been busy during the winter, and the estimate that \$750,000 will be spent in real estate improvements in this section during the year does not appear unreasonable.

WANT FISH TRAPS IN BUZZARDS BAY

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The advocates of the removal of restrictions on fishing in Buzzards bay, headed by William T. Dunn of South Dartmouth, will make a third attempt to secure legislation to open the bay to those desiring to construct weirs, pound nets or fish traps in fishing.

In previous years the American Fisheries Company, the American Net & Twine Company and fishermen had joined forces, but this year the fishermen will go it alone.

CONQUEROR CREW TO GET MEDALS

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Notification has been received here by Capt. Robert Griffin and the five members of the crew of the schooner Conqueror of this port that they have been awarded a silver medal and \$15 apiece by the Massachusetts Life Saving Association, in recognition of their rescue of the crew of the British schooner Eric, off Nauset, in December. In addition, Captain Griffin will receive the formal certificate of the society.

The rescue was an unusually difficult task, the approach being made from the windward side.

Obtaining a quantity of oil, however, the dories managed to barely reach the Eric's side and succeeded in taking off all aboard. This is one of the few instances among rescues at sea that an approach from the windward under such conditions has been successful.

For every tree chopped down in Norway the law requires three saplings to be planted.

GREAT NEW OCEAN TERMINAL MAY BE ON STATEN ISLAND

Projectors of Ten Million Dollar Enterprise Plan Piers System Connected With the Mainland by Tunnels.

LAND IS BOUGHT UP

NEW YORK.—Plans to make Staten island the chief ocean steamship terminal of the port of New York, connected with the mainland and the city by tunnels have been completed here and announcement has been made that a \$10,000,000 outlay already is in prospect.

The improvements include a system of ocean steamship piers on the seaboard side, connected with the Jersey shore by a tunnel under the Kill von Kull to Bayonne, through which a line to connect with the Pennsylvania tunnels at Jersey City is to be built.

Kenneth Carpenter, secretary of W. A. Rembert Hall, the leading spirit in the undertaking, declared that the outlines of the project had been practically completed, and that the company to construct the improvement, to be called the Rembert Tunnels & Bridges Company, will be incorporated this week at Albany and offices opened in this city, probably in the Metropolitan Life Building.

A bridge scheme connecting Staten island and Bayonne is also understood to be an alternative plan.

The men interested with Mr. Hall are, with the exception of a Butte (Mont.) man of wealth, nearly all Englishmen.

The scheme to turn Staten island into the waterfront of New York is supposed to have originated with the English backers of the undertaking, they having been impressed with the broad, open shore of the island and the ease with which traffic from it could be connected to the heart of the city.

Agents of the incorporators have been secretly buying up large blocks of land at Tottenville and Constable Hook, many of the purchases having been made without the sellers knowing for what the land was to be used, and the transactions having accordingly been put through at remarkably low prices.

The idea of the promoters is said to be to ultimately gather together through their system of piers, railroads, bridges and tunnels, all the deep-sea commercial traffic into New York.

It is even suggested that the matter of passenger traffic could be handled with ease and satisfaction with the outlay of such enormous sums through the agency of the Pennsylvania railroad facilities now in process of construction, connection with them being made under the Kill von Kull.

SHAH'S TROOPS CORNER REBELS

ST. PETERSBURG.—Persian Royalist troops, under the command of Firman Fima, are reported to have surrounded Isfahan today.

The revolutionary forces at Isfahan are under the leadership of Samsan Khan who has heretofore swept away all opposition. The royalist force that now confronts him is the most formidable that has yet engaged in the revolutionary warfare.

TRUNK ROAD TRIO IN GRANITE STATE BECOMING A FACT

Work for Good Highways Throughout New Hampshire Is Progressing Under Advice of Governor.

AUTO WEAR COSTLY

CONCORD, N. H.—Good roads in New Hampshire are fast becoming a fact and satisfactory progress is being made on the three trunk lines through the state which will benefit alike automobilists, teamsters, farmers and merchants.

In 1907 applications for state aid in road building were received from 166 towns and cities, and in the year 1908 there were 177 applications. In the four years that the state aid law has been in effect, apportionments have been made to 206 of the 225 cities and towns eligible for aid. The amendment of the law of 1905 made by the Legislature of 1907, permitting under certain conditions the execution of work without competitive bids, has served to hasten the commencement of work in many towns, and has saved much unnecessary expense.

In many of the small towns the work done has been principally in drainage, widening, reducing steep grades and constructing permanent culverts of stone, concrete or metal.

The Governor and council have advised the completion of three trunk lines through the state, and in his forthcoming report State Engineer Arthur F. Dean will give a detailed statement of what has already been accomplished and what is necessary to be done.

"The gravel roads constructed," he will explain, "will require more or less annual expenditure for maintenance, the amount being dependent upon the quality of gravel used and the amount and kind of traffic thereon. Where there is much automobile travel they will require frequent repairs to maintain their shape and prevent destruction. In the cities and nearly all the large towns macadam roads have been built. The ordinary macadam road, which for years has been considered the best road to build, rapidly goes to pieces under the tires of heavy, swiftly moving automobiles. To prevent such destruction some treatment of present roads and some method of constructing roads must be adopted."

"At the end of the present season there will have been improved under expenditures from the joint fund in the four years in which the state aid law has been in effect, about 240 miles of road, and in addition thereto many permanent culverts and underdrains have been constructed and ledges and other obstructions removed. Of the above about 55 miles are of macadam, varying in cost from about \$4000 to \$7800 per mile, and about 185 miles are of gravel, varying in cost from about \$1500 to \$3800 per mile."

"In the year 1907 there was apportioned for this trunk line from the state appropriation \$35,218.62, and the cities and towns appropriated \$24,149.62. In 1908 there was apportioned by the state \$39,121.31 and the cities and towns appropriated \$23,413.31, making a total fund of \$121,903.36 in two years."

The selling of wine in Spain on a Sunday is prohibited, and luns must close by midnight on Saturday.

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Our MARK DOWN SALE means much to you this week. Wearers of good clothing know that "Benjamin-made Clothes" are the very best for Fabric—Style—Workmanship. Nothing should keep you away from this sale.

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All at prices reduced to make it interesting.

Charles B. Hubbell, Manager

GOAT FURNISHES ASIA MINOR WITH WEALTH AND FOOD

Mohair Alone Produced Amounts to About Four Million Dollars Declares U. S. Consul at Smyrna.

DO LITTLE WEAVING

The goats are a great source of sustenance and wealth to the people of Asia Minor, says Consul-General Harris, writing from Smyrna. Continuing, he says:

"It has been said that the goat, more than any other factor, has assisted the rural inhabitants of Asia Minor to destroy the magnificent forests which once extended from Smyrna through to Konia, the ancient capital of Karamania. Not only have the peasants and nomads destroyed the timber for the sake of firewood, but they destroyed it also in order that their goats might obtain suitable pasture. And the goats in their turn prevented the new shoots ever after from replacing the trees which had been cut down.

"Goats compose one of the chief sources of wealth of the country people, and on account of the dry, saltish ingredients of the soil of the interior highlands is the animal which is best adapted to rear on the least amount of money. They are also able to withstand the great extremes of heat and cold known to the plateaus of Asia Minor.

"In summer they wander with their owners over a vast extent of territory, and in winter they are sheltered in droves in rude sheds of skins and bark. Goats in this country usually belong to Turks, Kurds and Yuraks, who, apart from the milk and flesh, prize the animal on account of its hair, which is becoming an increasing article of commerce from year to year.

"The price of a goat, unless it be a genuine Angora, is about the same as that of a sheep. At fairs and barbeques, which take place on all the religious and national holidays of Turks and Greeks, the goat takes a conspicuous part. The black goat species is shorn once a year, and the hair is used in making sacks for carrying olive oil and figs to the markets of Smyrna and Constantinople. The finest kind of leather is also made from the skin of the Brousa and Karahisar goat.

"Apart from the local use of goat hair and skin, large quantities are exported to foreign countries. The number of goats in Asia Minor is estimated at 2,000,000, and the value of the mohair annually produced is placed at nearly \$4,000,000. Small quantities only are shipped through Smyrna, Constantinople being the chief center of the trade, which is practically monopolized by English merchants, who keep Bradford dealers and manufacturers well supplied with Turkish mohair.

"The goat of Angora is famous the world over. Its native home is not the district of Angora alone, but it is to be found on the slopes and in the valleys of a great stretch of country which extends southward through the heart of Anatolia. Its hair or wool is indispensable in the manufacture of manifold varieties of textiles. In Smyrna, even, mohair is used in the production of certain grades of carpets.

"Two hundred years ago the Angora goats of Armenia supplied the finest texture for making wigs. Anatolian mohair is used in making alpaca cloth for umbrellas, and it also enters largely into the make-up of certain cloaks and overcoats. Many yards are made from the soft fibers. There are also some rather primitive sack-making industries in the interior of the country which cater to the tobacco trade by supplying dealers with high-class sacks for exporting the seasoned leaves.

"Once there was a considerable weaving industry in Angora. As far back as 1812 no less than 1000 hand looms furnished employment to 10,000 weavers, but for 50 years this industry has been stopped. With the introduction of high-class machines, manipulated by skillful hands, in the textile factories of Europe, the manufacturers of Angora at once succumbed to the competition, and mohair and camel's hair are now exported by Armenian traders as a raw product. I understand that after Bradford the factories of Roubaix, in France, consume the largest quantities of mohair. Of course, it must not be understood that European competition has completely crushed out the home weaving industry. Such is not the case. Even in Angora an extensive house industry still exists. Shawls and robes are still produced in large quantities, and are much prized on account of their durability and originality of design. All over Asia Minor, in fact, one sees peasant and Yurak women sitting in their primitive houses or goat-skin tents busily engaged in weaving some article for the nearest bazaar.

"Many attempts have been made to transplant the Angora goat to other countries. In 1890 it was sent to Mont. Dore, in France, and Ecuador, in Spain. Something like 30 years ago some high-class Angoras were smuggled out of the country at great expense and sent to Cape Colony and Natal. South African wool now successfully competes with Turkish mohair in the world's markets, although for softness of texture and durability generally the product of Asia Minor is greatly superior."

A camel can travel 40 miles a day for 12 or 14 days without water, and carry a load of 400 pounds.

NEW YORK CENTRAL HEADED BY POPULAR WESTERN HUSTLER

W. C. Brown Began as Section Hand and Has Been Steadily Advanced for His Practical Worth.

IS VERY ENERGETIC

NEW YORK—Another western man has been selected as the head of a great eastern corporation, which, however, is nothing new. Every great corporation in the East, except the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has a western man at its head, although some of them are of eastern birth, like W. C. Brown, who was elected president of the New York Central & Hudson Railway Company the other day, to succeed William H. Newman.

Mr. Brown was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., but in childhood went to Waterloo, Iowa, where he was educated and married and set up housekeeping with his bride in a little frame cottage. He first worked as a section hand on the railroad, studying telegraphy in his leisure hours, and after nine months' study qualified for a position as operator on the St. Paul road. Two years later he went to the Illinois Central as a train despatcher, and then to the Rock Island, afterward to the Burlington, each change being a promotion made at the request of some railway official who had noticed his ability and character.

Tom Potter, one of the best railroad men that ever lived, and a genius for handling transportation, made Brown chief train despatcher, and afterward assistant superintendent of the Burlington road for a reason, says W. E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. In 1870 Iowa and western Illinois had the worst blizzard that was ever known in that section, and all the roads were blocked three feet deep with snow.

Jerry Hosford, superintendent of the Burlington, was trying to save 300 or 400 carloads of cattle that were in the yard, but every man under him was either laid up with frozen limbs or had fallen exhausted. At midnight when "Bill" Brown, the train despatcher, finished his "trip" and was plodding home through the snow one of the switchmen told him of the desperate situation. Borrowing a lantern, Brown went down to the stockyards and offered his services. By daylight Hosford and Brown had got all the cattle out in safety and went home to breakfast.

The next morning Hosford reported the incident to General Manager Potter, and a short time afterward, when the latter needed an assistant superintendent, he sent for Brown. And Brown made good on every occasion, and was promoted rapidly, with increased responsibilities, proving such a valuable man that other railroads began to bid for his services.

In 1901 he became vice-president and general manager of the Lake Shore, and later held the same position on the New York Central in charge of the operating department. It was a question for some time whether Mr. Newman's successor would be a financial or a practical man, but the board of directors decided that the latter was preferable, and Mr. Brown was unanimously elected.

He is still a young man, with a boyish manner and a boyish spirit. He is quick, energetic and candid. He knows his business; he is not afraid of responsibility and every man who has ever worked under him has recognized him as a natural born leader and chief. The subordinate officials and employees of the New York Central railway would have elected Mr. Brown unanimously if they had been asked to choose the new president.

URGE WATERWAY PLAN ON CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont.—A deputation from the state of New York is here with an invitation to the Dominion of Canada to co-operate in the deepening of the waterway between the St. Lawrence and Hudson rivers, via the Richelieu and Lake Champlain, to allow the passage of 11-foot barges.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, while anxious to do anything in his power to promote freer communication between the two countries, thought that the present public works now on hand and under contemplation would preclude any additional expenditure for the present, but promised that the question would be put before his colleagues and a careful estimate of the cost made.

ALL-WOOL SUITS UNHIT BY TARIFF

POCATELLO, Idaho—Professor Frederick W. Cooding of the National Wool Growers' Association in an address before that body said that "a reduction in the tariff schedules on wool at this time would undoubtedly ruin one of the most important industries of the United States."

"One dollar and 80 cents," he declared, "is the full cost of all the wool necessary to manufacture such a suit as the people of the United States are now paying \$20 to \$50 for. If the wool in such a suit was given to the manufacturer, under present conditions the price of an all-wool suit of clothing would be affected but little."

FAMOUS PACKET TO BE CHOPPED UP

An Old Excursion Boat That Carried Thousands of Portland (Me.) People Is Out of Service.

The old steamer Mary W. Libby, which has been used for a variety of purposes about Casco Bay for the last 34 years, made her last run recently when she was towed across the upper harbor to the beach near the shipyards at South Portland, near the spot where she was built, to be dismantled and torn to pieces for firewood.

She was known to everybody who ever spent much time about the bay. In her day she was considered a good little steamer, but as the years passed and new models and engines came to be used more and more she grew to be regarded as an object of derision and the slowest packet on the coast, says the Portland Press.

In the day of the steamboat line from this city to the west side landing at Great Diamond, from there to Mackinac and Falmouth Foreide, the Libby was prominent and gave, good satisfaction to the summer guests at the islands. In late years she had done special passenger work and frequently was used for excursions and the like, but the hard usage of years went against her and about a year ago she was declared unfit for service.

She was built in the spring of 1874 on the beach across from Portland, and by a curious coincidence is being torn to pieces within a few feet of the same spot where her keel was laid the best part of a half century ago. The Libby was of 27 gross tonnage, 13 net tonnage, 54.1 feet long, 19.5 feet beam, 4.9 feet draught. She was built for a ferryboat, but after a few years in that business she was converted into a towboat and was used in that service for a number of years.

During her long and useful career in Casco Bay the Libby changed owners and captains a dozen or more times, but was kept in the most active part of the harbor shipping all the time. She has been the entire stock and trade of many enterprises, some of which have failed and been forgotten, and others which have succeeded. The old boat herself will soon be forgotten, for in a few days she will have been dismantled and her old hull will have been split up into firewood.

RESCUE AND CARE OF ORPHANS IS BIG CONFERENCE TOPIC

Many Workers Who Aid Dependents Accept Roosevelt's Invitation to Discuss Subject at Capital.

PLANS COMPLETED

WASHINGTON—Plans are now practically complete for the conference of those interested in the rescue and care of dependent children called to meet in the famous East Room at the White House on Jan. 25 and 26. The meeting is the result of an invitation issued about a month ago by President Roosevelt.

In a communication addressed to about a hundred of the more prominent workers along these lines President Roosevelt said: "I am confident that you will be impressed with the very great importance of the subject touched on in this letter and the desirability that there should be the fullest discussion of the proposition, a memorandum of which I inclose."

"Surely nothing ought to interest our people more than the care of the children who are destitute and neglected, but not delinquent. Personally, I very earnestly believe that the best way in which to care for dependent children is in the family home."

"In Massachusetts many orphan asylums have been discontinued and thousands of the children who formerly have gone to the orphan asylums are now kept in private homes either on board with payment from public or private treasuries, or in adopted homes provided by the generosity of foster parents. Many religious bodies have within the last 10 years organized effective child-placing agencies."

"I am accordingly inviting a number of men and women to a conference to be held in Washington Jan. 25 and 26. The conference will open by my receiving the members at the White House Jan. 25 at 2:30 p.m. Can you attend? Will you please communicate with James E. West, 1343 Clifton street, N.W., Washington, D.C."

WEALTHY WOMAN STUDIES POULTRY

ITHACA, N. Y.—Mrs. Olive Brown Saare, past middle age, is the most interesting figure in the short courses in the Cornell College of Agriculture. Although she has a large estate known as Yama-no-Achi in the Catskills, with a retinue of Japanese servants, she came to Cornell to study poultry, and every morning in company with 50 husky young farmer boys she goes out to the poultry house to feed the chickens and study them.

Mrs. Saare is an authority on Japanese architecture. Her chicken houses on her estate are patterned after Japanese pagodas and her home is of Japanese architecture.

Address Uplifts Girl Toilers

Chicago University Settlement Worker Talks in Cleveland As "Human Who Loves Country."

PLEADS FOR WOMEN

CLEVELAND, O.—Miss Mary McDowell, affectionately called "the angel of the stockyards," who is a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, ardent advocate of woman's suffrage; head of the University of Chicago social settlement, and the woman to whom President Roosevelt turned for information after Upton Sinclair's book on Packingtown came out, besides being "an ordinary human being" as she herself said, talked to the members of the Consumers' League at Goodrich House, Cleveland.

Her subject was "The Helpless in Industry." Miss McDowell claimed not to speak as a socialist or economist, but as a "human being who loves her country." "I cannot bear to think of America having a revolution like France," she said. "But we are now in the midst of a great revolution of industry. The helpless in industry are the women and children who are in the factories and shops by the thousands, and who are exploited by ignorant, indifferent and unscrupulous employers."

"This is a day of questioning and there is great confusion on questions of social right and wrong. This great change in the work of the American woman is still so new that the social conscience is in its formative period. It is hindered in its development because the educators of the individualistic conscience are failing to see their duty as social educators."

Miss McDowell said such organizations as the Consumers' League are what are going to bring the country through this great struggle. "When the machine came," she said, "that piece of furniture which was a part of the household furniture, the woman's work was taken out of the home and she has followed it into the factory. Men do not need to try to drive the woman out of industry, because she has only followed her own occupation."

"But if the woman is to work with men and under men she must realize her obligations; she must not take a man's place at half his wages. The educated women of the country must band together, form educational clubs for the working women and clubs to push legislation in behalf of their weaker sisters."

NEWS OF THE WORLD

DOMESTIC

CHICAGO—A fire in Silberman Bros. warehouse has destroyed 2,500,000 pounds of wool.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The home of the late ex-President Cleveland is offered for sale.

NEW YORK—Morris E. Howlett, a professional driver, is planning a 4000-mile coaching trip.

NEW YORK—On Jan. 6 there were 332,513 idle freight cars on the railroads of the United States and Canada.

WASHINGTON—A new patent has just been granted to the Wright brothers for an improved aeroplane rudder.

WINNIPEG, Man.—The wildest blizzard experienced in recent years, raged Sunday. The wind blew 41 miles an hour.

PHILADELPHIA—A new oil barge, the largest in the world, is loading here with 3,500,000 gallons of oil for London.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Two men who were out in the blizzard all night in a dory were rescued by net tenders at the pier.

PHILADELPHIA—Fire Sunday destroyed the upholstery and lace factory of Oehle Bros. & Company, causing a loss of \$125,000.

PLUCKY WOMEN MAKE LONG RIDE

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—Mrs. Jane Wellman and her 16-year-old daughter Eding have arrived from Mexico at the University of Arkansas after journeying 1800 miles in men's saddles.

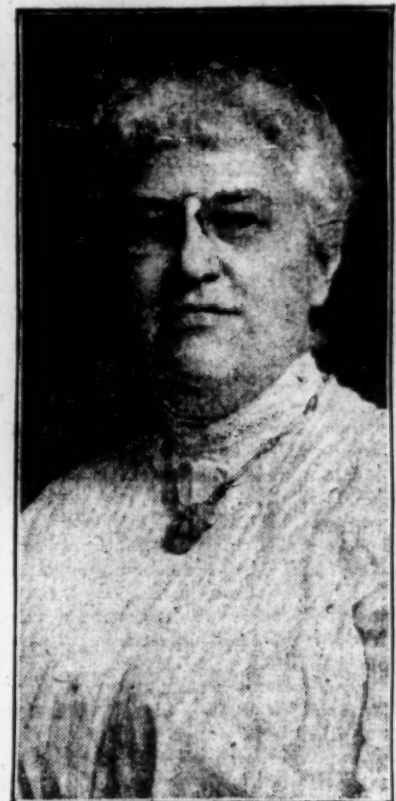
They had no money to pay their fares on trains and started out on the horses they owned. They found on the way willing helpers.

Miss Wellman wanted to finish her education at the state university here, and enters today. Her mother will attempt to earn their living by keeping boarders.

When the riders were informed that President Roosevelt had been highly praised for a "long ride into Virginia and back to Washington, completing the distance in one day," Miss Eding began to giggle.

Her mother, however, checked any attempt to make light of the President's feat, and explained that she had seen and had admired "Col. Roosevelt" at San Antonio during his Rough Rider days, more than ten years ago.

Mrs. Wellman is about 40 years of age.



MISS MARY McDOWELL, Head of University of Chicago Social Settlement.

In unity there is strength, and only through this unity can the helpless in industry be benefited.

"Over 3,000,000 girls are in industry, and the future American home will come from these women. Take the girls who work by the thousands in the stockyards of Chicago. They are not fit either to have children or to bring them up."

"It is for you women of the leisure classes to say whether or not these girls shall be paid a living wage. No wonder the girls of the working classes do not want to become cooks. Are the servants usually treated as human beings? I think not. Then there is no opportunity for any social life for the servant in the usual household. This she gets, however, when she has finished her work in a factory."

"What can we do?" you say. We can form leagues; always look for the Consumers' League white label in making purchases; stand for legislation which will give women a shorter working day, and for legislation which will protect the benevolent employer who is forced to compete against the unscrupulous man who refuses to treat his employees as human beings."

FOREIGN

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Sven Hedin, the explorer, who returned from Tibet via Russia, has arrived here and was given an ovation.

VALPARAISO, Chile—A special concert was given at the Naval Club in honor of the officers of the American warships.

CUXHAVEN, Ger.—The British steamer Fidra has been wrecked off Amrum and is a total loss. The Fidra carried a crew of 18 men.

QUEENSTOWN, Ire.—The steamer Dominion, which has arrived here, reports having rescued Captain Crossley and the crew of the British steamer Savona about four miles off Fastnet.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Attorney-General Kent will represent Sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, who has abandoned his proposed visit to Washington on the fisheries question.

PARIS—The decoration of the Legion of Honor has been conferred on Ferdinand Blumenthal Simons, the artist, and Mr. Henroth, the Belgian consul at Chicago, both of whom are Americans.

MONTREAL, Can.—Ten Chinamen were found in a baggage car bound for Albany. Inspectors found the seal on the door broken. The car contained theatrical scenery.

T. F. RYAN PLANS COSTLY COW BARN

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Thomas F. Ryan, the financier of New York and Virginia, has just accepted plans for a \$60,000 cow barn to be built on his country estate, Oakridge, in Nelson county.

The barn will be the most up-to-date structure of its kind in the South, with the possible exception of the Vanderbilt buildings at Biltmore.

Last year Mr. Ryan built a palatial stable for his string of thoroughbreds on his farm. The new cow barn will be built entirely of concrete.

DEADLOCKS IN TAUNTON. TAUNTON, Mass.—Deadlocks are looked for in the city government because the aldermen are in a double quartet, four with the mayor and four with Chairman Simon Swig. Orders brought up by either side are blocked by the opposing four. Government by commission is being freely talked.

MORGAN BUYS GIFT. NEW YORK—J. Pierpont Morgan has paid \$10,000 for a screen of lacquered wood, which will be presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

SPECIAL MIRRORS FOR STAR GAZERS

Professor Wood of Johns Hopkins University Has Been Making Experiments of Interest to Astronomers.

Reflecting telescopes in which the image is formed by a concave mirror instead of an object lens have not met with great favor among astronomers in spite of their obvious advantages because the huge mirrors are difficult to make and still more difficult to mount and keep in order.

Although there are some remarkable examples, such as the celebrated reflector of Lord Rosse, in Ireland, the great modern telescopes, such as the Lick and the Yerkes, are all refractors. Professor Wood of Johns Hopkins University, however, has been making some interesting experiments, which may possibly result in placing at the disposal of astronomers perfect mirrors of any desired size at a nominal cost.

His idea is to use the surface of mercury as a mirror. Such a reflecting surface is often employed in astronomical instruments, when a perfectly level mirror is required, but in a telescope the necessary surface is concave.

Professor Wood causes his mercury to assume this shape by rotating the containing vessel by means of an electric motor. Centrifugal force causes the mercury surface to assume the form of a paraboloid, which is precisely that needed in the reflector, says the New York Herald. The shape may be varied and the focus thus regulated by changing the speed of the motor.

The mechanism is not yet perfected, and Professor Wood has had trouble with vibration, which makes tiny ripples on the mercury and destroys its value as a reflector. He has attempted to prevent this by interposing blocks of cotton-wool between his driving mechanism and the vessel containing the mercury. Whether this idea ever assumes a perfectly practical shape or not, it is certainly most ingenious. It has the simplicity of all great inventions and deserves to succeed.

PRESIDENT TAKES STEPS LOOKING TO BEAUTIFY NATION

Will Appoint "Council of Fine Arts" to Pass on Sculpture, Architecture, Painting and Landscape Work.

ASKS FOR ADVICE

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt, appreciating the fact that the fine arts in this country have lost the governmental consideration so generally shown by other nations, as suggested by the American Institute of Architects, has taken the first steps looking to their recognition by this government.

In response to a report from the institute the President announces that he has asked that body to designate the names of 30 men representing all parts of the country, to compose a council of fine arts. The object of the council, which is to consist of architects, painters, sculptors, landscape architects and laymen, of which the supervising architect of the treasury department is to be the executive head, is to advise upon the character and design of all public works of architecture, paintings, sculpture, all monuments, park bridges and other works of which the art of design forms an integral part, and to make suggestions and recommendations for the conservation of all historic monuments.

Hearty approval is given by President Roosevelt of the recommendations of the American Institute of Architects. The President says he will direct members of his cabinet to refer to the proposed council of fine arts for expert advice all matters in their charge embracing architecture, selection of sites and landscape work, sculpture and painting.

PATTERN COLLEGE AFTER CORNELL

ITHACA, N. Y.—A large university patterned after Cornell is to be erected in Western Australia, according to a letter from Franklin Matthews, Cornell, 33, to President Schurman. Mr. Matthews, who is with the American battleship fleet, writes that while in Australia last fall he was sought out by Dr. J. C. Hackett, editor of The Western Australian, who asked him to request the Cornell authorities to send information regarding the origin, history, development and plan of education at Cornell. Mr. Matthews is president of the Associated Cornell Alumni.

ADOPTS NEW GUN. WASHINGTON—The navy department has adopted a 12-inch gun 50 calibers in length, for use as the main battery of the proposed 26,000-ton battle-ships.

AUTOS FOR TAFT. WASHINGTON—A House bill just reported carries an appropriation of \$12,000 for the purchase of automobiles to be used by President Taft.

GREAT INVENTION TO MARK NEXT ERA DECLARES EDISON

"Wizard" Sees Moral Drama Replacing Saloon and Beautiful Houses at Low Cost Among Improvements.

POOR MAN TO GAIN

The next era will mark the most wonderful advancement in invention that the world has ever known or hoped for. So vast will that advance be that we can now have scarcely any conception of its scope, but already a great many of the inventions of the future are assured. It is only of those which I regard as practical certainties that I speak here, says Thomas A. Edison in the New York Times.

"First—Within the next 20 or 30 years—and it will start within the next two or three—concrete architecture will take enormous strides forward; the art of moulding concrete will be perfected and, what is equally important, cheapened; there will rise up a large number of gifted architects, and through their efforts cities and towns will spring up in this country beside which Turner's picture of ancient Rome and Carthage will pale into nothingness and the buildings of the Columbian exposition will appear common. But great expense will not attend this; it will be done so that the poor will be able to enjoy houses more beautiful than the rich now aspire to, and the man earning \$1.50 a day, with a family to support, will be better housed than the man of today who is earning \$10.

"Second—Moving picture machines will be so perfected that the characters will not only move, but will speak, and all the accessories and effects of the stage will be faithfully produced on the living picture stage. This, of course, will not be done as well as on the regular stage, but its standard will approach very near to that, and the fact that such entertainment will be furnished for five cents will draw vast numbers of the working classes. The result will be that the masses will have the advantage of the moral of good drama, they will find an inexpensive and improving way of spending an evening and the reign of the saloon will end.

"Third—In perhaps 15 or 20 years—depending on the financial condition of the country—the locomotive will pass almost altogether out of use and all our main trunk railways will be operated by electricity.

"Fourth—A new fertilizer will spring into existence, containing a large percentage of nitrogen. This will be drawn from the air by electricity, and will be used to increase the fertility of the land. Even now this is done to a large extent in Sweden.

"Fifth—All our water power will be utilized by electricity to an extent now almost unthought of, and will be used with great advantage, both industrially and for railroads.

"Sixth—A successful aerial navigation will be established—perhaps for mails—and will achieve a sound, practical working basis.

"Seventh—A new force in nature of some sort or other will be discovered by which many things not now understood will be explained. We unfortunately have only five senses; if we had eight we'd know more.

"Eighth—We will realize the possibilities of our coal supplies better and will learn how to utilize them so that 90 per cent of the efficiency will not be thrown away, as it is today.

"Finally, let it be said, hardly any piece of machinery now manufactured is more than 10 per cent perfect. As the years go on this will be improved upon tremendously; more automatic machinery will be devised and articles of comfort and luxury will be produced in enormous numbers at such small cost that all classes will be able to enjoy the benefits of them."

These are some of the inventions which the world is awaiting which it is sure of seeing realized. Just how they will be realized is what the inventors are working now to determine.

ENGINEERS TO SEE CANADIAN PLANTS

TORONTO, Can.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers will begin in Toronto Jan. 28. The Grand Trunk will supply a special train to convey the members to Hamilton, Port Colborne and Welland. The Canadian Westinghouse Company and the International Harvester Company of Hamilton have invited the delegates to visit their works. At Port Colborne an inspection will be made of the elevators just completed by the Dominion government. At Welland a visit will be made to the works of the Plymouth Cordage Company.

SWEDEN FETES DR. SVEN HEDIN

STOCKHOLM—Dr. Sven Hedin, the noted explorer, who returned from Tibet by way of Russia, has been received here with great enthusiasm. The streets and buildings were elaborately decorated, and the explorer was met by a committee composed of members of the government, the Parliament and the geographic and other societies. He was driven to the palace in a royal carriage. King Gustave received him in audience and conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Northern Star.

In the Realms of Music

SYMPHONY CONCERT.

It is well that we have classical composers, Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, Brahms. Without them program-builders would have no screen on which to throw either the bright tone pictures of Berlioz, Liszt, Debussy and all present day French, or the realistic scenes of Strauss and all present day Germans. By classic composers is here meant those who sounded well in their day, be that day far off or near, and who still sound well in the music histories. By modern composers is meant those who have organized the violins, wood winds, brasses, drums, and the instrumental camp-followers in such a way as suits the genius of the conductor and orchestra who happen to interpret them.

Of course such a grouping of composers into classical and modern changes with every conductor and orchestra. Mozart, played by the orchestra that Dr. Karl Muck led in Boston, was as modern as Strauss, Brahms, as played by Mr. Fiedler's orchestra at his opening concert in Boston, was a modern, too.

In the Symphony concert of Saturday night, Schubert's symphony in C was performed as a classic impediment in the way of the new "Harvest Festival," the "Faun" prelude and the "Carnival" overture which followed it on the program. Perhaps after all it is better not to make too much fuss about the old symphonies that have been so praised by the great music appreciators. Perhaps it is as well to play them as the symphony of Schubert was played under Mr. Fiedler, without sentimentality and with perfect clearness. Its divine length was relieved by those pauses to breathe, those apparent delays at transition points, those huddlings and dispersions of the tone volume, which characterize Mr. Fiedler's phrasing. Toward the close of each of the long movements, when the music should end but is just getting ready to begin again, Mr. Fiedler showed unfailing tact in reawakening the hearer's interest. Fiedler, the rhythmist, kept the thought of the music clear in the rapid passages, but when the melody was sustained, as in the hymn-like portion of the third movement, the orchestral tone summoned by the leader's hands was unsteady.

The classic treatment of the Symphony in C, if not altogether just to Schubert, had the right effect in the general scheme of the concert. Evidently built into the program as a contrasting principle to the three pieces for modern full orchestra, the first by the German Schillings, the second by the French Debussy, the third by the universal Berlioz, the symphony served its purpose well.

A conductor who habitually has a soloist upon whom all the enthusiasm and applause of his audience concentrate, must endeavor when constructing a program without soloist to provide a point at which that same applause and enthusiasm may manifest itself. It must not be at the beginning of the concert; for when the good moment is passed, no conductor or orchestra in the world can hold the interest of the audience. Its economic place in the programme scheme is somewhere in the middle, preferably about three-quarters of the way through, just where at the concert of Saturday Mr. Fiedler placed Debussy's "Faun" Prelude.

Schillings' stirring and sonorous melodies of the "Harvest Festival" put everybody in the modern spirit. Being a new piece in the concert, it claimed the attention of all for approval or disapproval. There were pleasing lulls in the music when three solo violins bridged over the time to a new outburst of the whole orchestral chorus. To raise questions in the minds of those who must know the meaning of every detail, there were, toward the end, disconnected sounds as of distant bells.

The "Harvest Festival," wholehearted music, was good for winning attention, but it did not gather in sheaves of applause. The Prelude of Debussy which followed it, with its sunny, half awake musings for solo instruments and with its puzzling shifts of undertone in the accompaniment, accomplished the marvel which on the program would have been left for the soloist to accomplish. The Prelude, so short as to be disappointing, was applauded until Mr. Fiedler called on his men to stand.

After the success of Debussy it was an evident pleasure for both orchestra and conductor to give a brilliant performance of the "Roman Carnival" overture. At the very close, when that final chord, which Berlioz must have been proud of, sounded out with perfect balance of tone, Mr. Fiedler raised his hand high as if triumphantly saying that he had led his program exactly as he meant to lead it; and that whoever might do any part of it differently, or however differently he might at another time conduct the Symphony in C or Debussy's Prelude, they were for that night played exactly as he intended.

ADAMOWSKY TRIO.

At Mr. Tucker's second concert in Chickering hall yesterday afternoon, the opening and the closing numbers of the program were given by the Adamowsky Trio; the other numbers were two groups of songs by Miss Emma Buttrick Noyes and a group of solos by the pianist of the Trio, Madame Antoinette Szumowska.

The first movement of the opening trio, that of Gzetchaninoff in C minor, is made of simple and interesting material, remarkably adapted to treatment by violin, cello and piano. Every instrument does its share, each is itself, and the musical thought is logical without being bookish. In the slow movement, which is like a fast movement played at a slow pace, the composer was not so fortunate. It was as though he sat down to meditate but got into an argument with himself, and instead of letting his feelings away him, he fell back on his logic.

In two movements which were played

from a new trio by E. Schutt, there was evidence that the composer, by employing much waltz rhythm, intended to lift the trio out of the region of mere logic and contemplation into the region of sociability. The waltz of the allegretto is not written in square cut dance form, only the idea of the waltz as something of human interest is kept prominent. Schutt does not make a far search for originality. He takes material which he finds right at home and by his handling of it makes it new and acceptable.

The Sunday chamber concert is popular in the best sense. In spite of rain the attendance yesterday was not much smaller than at the first concert, and the audience showed both a critical and appreciative interest in the performers. Mr. Adamowsky's best efforts were prized, the music which he and his two associates played was listened to and judged at its full worth. The careful pronunciation of the singer, whether the words were German, Italian or English, was of especial value to an audience that meant to lose no part of their entertainment. It was not the time for the brilliant side of Madame Szumowska's playing to assert itself, but it was of prime importance that she give her playing the full measure of intelligence, for these Sunday audiences are out to be told the truth about music.

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.

Last night in Symphony Hall was given the sixth midwinter concert of the People's Choral Union, Frederick W. Wodell, conductor. The program consisted of Jules Jordan's setting of Whittier's "Barbara Frietche" and Gade's cantata, "The Crusaders." The chorus was assisted by an orchestra of Symphony players and by Miss Virginia Listemann, soprano, Miss Janet Duff, contralto, George J. Parker, tenor, and Giuseppe Picco, baritone.

The union has been under the direction of Mr. Wodell this season in Mr. Cole's absence. Its concerts show a continual gain in musical proficiency and each succeeding performance is more in the nature of a report of progress than a challenge to criticism, inasmuch as its membership is not one of picked voices but is composed of those who love music and wish to perfect themselves in sight reading. Mindful of these conditions, the management of the society wisely selects works within its powers, and such were the numbers performed last night. Chief interest lay in "The Crusaders"—a work of not great difficulty but of considerable beauty. This, however, lies chiefly in the instrumental parts of the composition. The composer was not altogether happy in his treatment of the voice, especially in solo. Nor can it truthfully be said that the solo singers did much to invest their lines with beauty, though they tried conscientiously. Mr. Picco, to be sure, had splendid moments, and Mr. Parker, substituting at short notice, can be much indulged. Miss Duff is not yet ready for oratorio. The applause for the soloists was very mild.

Would there were more conductors acquainted with vocal technique. The fault lies with vocalists, for, while instrumentalists are not always broad, singers are generally narrow. Last night's conductor is an exception and he demonstrated good attack and surprising vocal effects worthy of a permanent body of singers. The volume of tone was meagre for so large a chorus, but we have said these are not picked voices. Their enthusiasm and interest are delightful—nothing of the blasé movements and self-conscious posing we have seen elsewhere—in individuals we hasten to add—marred their work. They were there for business, that business was to watch their conductor and sing, and they did it.

The movement for people's singing classes, started in New York by Mr. Damrosch and introduced here by Mr. Cole, is one of the most healthy and encouraging signs of the times to a musician. May it prosper as it deserves.

Great credit is due for the use of a libretto-program. There along with the words one found the score of the chief numbers, making the program interesting to follow and valuable for reference. It is to be hoped this plan will meet with general adoption.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At the Bonci concert in Symphony hall Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 9, Madame Rappold, the soprano, sings the part of Zerlina, with Witherpoon as Don Giovanni, in the opening duet. Madame Flahaut, the new contralto, is to sing the lament of Orpheus from Gluck's opera, and an air from Gounod's "Sapho." Bonci himself sings twice alone, and takes part in the Prison Scene trio from "Faust" and in the quartet from "Rigoletto," with which the concert closes.

At the chamber concert in Chickering hall to be given next Sunday afternoon by the Longy Club, the assisting artist, Miss Mary Fay Sherwood, is the daughter of William Sherwood, the pianist. It will be her first public appearance here before an audience of considerable size.

At the fourth Sunday chamber concert given in Chickering hall Sunday afternoon, January 31, the Czerwonky Quartet and Cecil Fanning, the baritone, are to appear.

A recital by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach and Carl Faellen in Steinert Hall is announced for the evening of Feb. 17.

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GIRLS' DORMITORY BURNS. BENZONIA, Mich.—East Hall, the girls' dormitory of the Benzonia Academy, was burned, early this morning. Teachers and pupils all escaped, but saved few of their effects. The loss is \$10,000, partly insured.

WINTER VACATION IN NEW ENGLAND IS GROWING POPULAR

Every State of Section Offers Attractions in Cold Season, But New Hampshire Leads the Rest.

HOTELS KEEP OPEN

New England as a winter vacation land is distinctively a 20th century innovation, and while there seems to be some question whether the widely advertised "ice carnival" has helped Canada, there is no doubt in the minds of New Hampshire, Vermont and even Massachusetts country hotel keepers about the desirability of the winter visitor who is attracted by the exhilarating open air life.

"One cannot know the real joy of winter," says the Boston Transcript, "until he has taken a snow tramp through northern New England and returned, all aglow, to one of the numerous cozy hotels where good cheer and comfort abound. The poet Whittier would rejoice to know that, at last, people have begun to appreciate his beloved New Hampshire in its winter habiliments, for while his 'bear on Ossipee' still continues to hibernate, men and women of New England refuse to do anything of the sort; nor will they permit even the hotel proprietors to do so."

"Winter is no longer a word that can be used to conjure up mental pictures of hardship or discomfort. It is, instead, a word that means to many the command to get into the open and enjoy life and exercise. In this respect the country is gradually becoming one section. From Lake Winnepesaukee to Cape Breton, and from Greenfield to Montreal, the inhabitants of city, town and village are living the free exhilarating life of 'all outdoors' as the race has never done before."

"The White Mountains of New Hampshire were once considered remote and inaccessible as the Himalayas; while in winter their latitude was considered synonymous with that of the north pole in the public mind; but today there is scarcely a glen or ravine that is not invaded at one time or another during the season of snow and ice by red-cheeked and adventurous explorers from the cities, or a white-mantled summit that is not scaled by them."

"The number of winter vacation centers that have sprung up in New England's 'Ozone Belt' is surprising. Even Massachusetts, which makes no pretensions to being mountainous, now has a number of them. Greenfield, on the Connecticut river, is an especially popular resort, and many are finding their way to Hubbardston, Northampton or Williamstown, near Mt. Greylock, the highest peak in the state."

"Last February a party of enthusiastic amateur photographers made the ascent on a day when the thermometer registered 20 degrees below zero and had a thoroughly interesting experience. They went on snowshoes and stayed on the summit long enough to take some good pictures and enjoy luncheon."

"Greenfield has one of the largest and best hotels outside of Boston, and many winter week-end parties go there for rest and recreation."

"Woodstock is one of a number of attractive winter resorts in Vermont, and this place also is fortunate in having a large and excellent hotel. It has a notable winter patronage, and one that is constantly growing."

"There are several popular resorts in Maine, situated far enough from the coast to escape the influence of the ocean. One of these, Poland Spring, has a national reputation."

"New Hampshire, however, is the premier winter vacation state and has grown almost Canadian with respect to its outdoor life at that season. A score or more of the most attractive summer centers have been transformed into well patronized winter resorts, and the hotel managers are finding it well worth their while to keep 'open house' at this season."

A toboggan slide a mile and a quarter long has been constructed on the side of Hurricane Mountain, at the foot of Mt. Kearsarge, North Conway; and when the sport is at its height the scene is highly suggestive of Mt. Royal in Montreal."

"The New Hampshire winter resorts, where snow-shoeing, tobogganing, sleigh-riding, coasting, skiing, skating and other delightful sports and pastimes may be enjoyed, include Jackson, Intervale, Gorham, Franconia, Plymouth, Littleton, Lancaster, Kearsarge Village, Jefferson, Flume House, Wonalancet, Antrim, Berlin and Canaan."

GREAT SHRINKAGE IN OCEAN TRAFFIC

LONDON.—The shrinkage in transatlantic passenger traffic as compared with 1907 is estimated at more than 1,000,000 persons, and the decrease is apparent in every class—first, second and steerage in westbound and first and second cabin traffic in eastbound.

It is now calculated that the various steamship lines are confronted with an actual shrinkage of \$25,000,000.

COLOMBIA LIKES NEW TREATIES

BOGOTA, Colombia.—The people and press of Bogota unanimously congratulate President Reyes on the signing of the treaties with Panama and the United States. The Assembly will meet in February to consider the treaties.

What We Think of Books Sent Us For Review

The Christian Science Monitor will each Monday print notices of current literature. This department is unbiased. Commendatory or adverse criticism will be published according to the editor's judgment of the merit of each book sent for review.

THE LURE OF THE BOOK, by Motta Fraser Miller. The Whinnia Publishing Company, Chicago. 21.

THE book alluded to in this title is the Old Testament, and in the course of some 400 pages the authoress has striven to tell the story of the Law and the Prophets in language which may be easily grasped by young people. The attempt, of course, has often been made before, and there would be no particular point in repeating it except for the purpose of retelling it from a new point of view. The authoress' point of view is Christian Science, and there can be no doubt that she would have done it much more efficaciously if she had made no secret about the matter.

The fact is that the book could never have been written without a knowledge of Mrs. Eddy's writings. Consequently some acknowledgment should have been made of this. In sending it out, in its present form, with an introduction by an orthodox minister, the authoress was no doubt actuated by the best intentions, but the motive was a mistaken one. The best way to lead people to the study of Christian Science is to point them steadily to the writings of its discoverer; to do as little talking or writing on the subject as may be possible, for whatever we may say can never present the spiritual Truth so accurately as the original. Besides, what we are giving is never our own, and we have been taught by the Bible to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's

as scrupulously as unto God the things which are God's.

It is impossible for a Christian Scientist to read the pages of this book, even in the most perfunctory way, without discovering how persistently the phraseology and even the expressions of Mrs. Eddy are reproduced. As a rule, however, this is done rather by paraphrase than by direct quotation; indeed we can only remember two or three places where quotation marks are used. This really makes matters considerably worse, for there is nothing to show that the ideas are not those of the author. The whole originality, for instance, of the chapter on Creation, and for that matter of all the other chapters, lies in the fact that the ideas are taken bodily from Science and Health, yet not the slightest acknowledgment is made of this. This chapter indeed consists of phrases practically taken direct from the text of Mrs. Eddy's book, as a few instances will show: "A matter of little importance compared with the spiritual import of the text." Creation "refers to eternal facts and their unfoldment to the exalted thought." "Perfect knowledge never repeats its work." "Elohim is plural, but not in the sense of a man and woman creator, but as masculine wisdom and feminine love." Indeed the entire chapter is a mosaic of Mrs. Eddy's phrases.

We are sorry not to have been able to speak more favorably of this book but to be quite candid our opinion is that whatever is most valuable has been taken without acknowledgment from Science and Health, and can be learned with far greater benefit to the reader

direct from that book. If the reader is not prepared to study that book he will not, we believe, be benefited by entertaining angels unaware in this fashion.

THE SPEAKING VOICE, its scientific basis in music, by Richard Wood Cone. Evans Music Company, Boston.

THE Evans Music Company of Boston and New York have published a text book for teachers and pupils called "The Speaking Voice," its scientific basis in music. The author is Richard Wood Cone, voice master, of Boston.

Mr. Cone employs the singing teacher's methods of natural breathing and of normal adjustment of the vocal organs to get the right tone product. Though he lays no especial stress on ear training, yet the idea is implied that no agreeable speaking voice can be cultivated unless the ear of the speaker is constantly judging of what the voice does. To become not only a good reader but an agreeable conversationalist, the student must practise exercises and cultivate those vocal traits which give him the best self-expression.

The exercises given in the book for alternately singing and speaking the vowel sounds are the author's chief contribution to the art of voice training; if he has slighted anything it is the study of the consonants.

Mr. Cone covers what we all only too well know, that the American voice is falling into neglect. To those who wish to reclaim their birthright in the speaking voice, the methods of self-culture set forth in this book, though they involve labor, will be found pleasant and effectual.

RUSSIA IS LARGE ENOUGH ALREADY

Gen. Kuropatkin Declares That Extension of Empire's Boundaries Have Been Disadvantageous.

"The chief work of our army in the last 200 years," writes General Kuropatkin in McClure's, "has consisted in the enlargement of our boundaries on the northwest and on the south. In the last two centuries but 72 years have been peaceful. In the remaining 128 years 33 foreign and two internal wars have been waged."

"Russia's outlets on the Baltic and Black seas required the labor of our armed forces for 200 years and cost us great sacrifices. We reached the Pacific in 1897 without bloodshed. But so easy a victory bore within itself the germ of defeat."

"The enlargement of Russia's boundaries in all directions has brought into her possession diverse peoples alien and even hostile to Russia. The borders of the empire have begun to be surrounded by a population not sufficiently amalgamated with the Russian people."

"Russia, in her frontiers of 11,000 miles, contiguous to nine different kingdoms, needs, in my opinion, no alterations in her boundary lines."

AT THE THEATERS

HOLLIS STREET, "The Devil."

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MAJESTIC, "Marcelle."

PARK, "The New Lady Bankot."

TREMONT, "Follies of 1908."

CASTLE SQUARE, "The Circus Girl."

GLOBE, Dockstader's Minstrels.

KEITH'S, Vaudeville.

ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.

BOSTON, Variety.

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Steinert Hall, 8 p. m.—Recital of original compositions, Mmc. Edith Rowena Noyes.

TUESDAY.

Chickering Hall, 8:15 p. m.—String quartet and octet, the Hess-Schroeder Quartet.

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Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Piano recital, Miss Germaine Schnitzer.

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LANTERN SLIDES TO AID EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

Miss Alicia M. Zierden, Curator of State Museum, Offers Use of Forty-five Hundred Illustrations.

ARE FREE TO ALL

HARRISBURG, Pa.—A new departure in popular education in Pennsylvania has been prepared by the state Educational Museum, through the personal efforts of Miss Alicia M. Zierden, curator of the museum, in the form of a circulating loan collection of lantern slides.

The collection includes 4500 slides, and these are to be loaned free of charge to schools, institutions, study clubs, agricultural, historical, natural history, art and architectural societies and other organizations that are educational.

The subjects in clude geography, travel, botany, zoology, physical geography, history, art, architecture, transportation, industries and education.

The botanized slides picture the growing flowers and trees in their natural haunts, as well as detail views showing their fruits and their various uses; the beautifying of towns and cities, and also views of forest preserves.

The zoological slides are classified into birds, insects, mammals and reptiles, with many valuable features for agriculturists.

The history of transportation in Pennsylvania from 1775 to the present time illustrates the first streams and bridge paths used, the stage coach, canals and portages up to the splendidly developed railroads of our own day.

Sets of agricultural slides include farms and flocks, with dairy scenes, from cattle in the meadows to the cream and butter on the table. One set shows the growing, harvesting and threshing of the grain

SIBERIA MAY YET SUPPLY BREAD AND MEAT TO AMERICA

Exhaustion of Our Fields and Ranges, Predicted by Experts, Would Force Utilization of Its Resources.

WASHINGTON—Many wise men believe that one of these days the people of the United States may be compelled to call upon Siberia for bread and meat. Far-sighted prophets argue that 50 years from now, with the present growth of our population and the rapid exhaustion of our own natural resources, we will have to buy from other countries those things which we are wasting so recklessly today, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald, and that in 100 years, by the beginning of the next century, we will have become quite as dependent upon foreigners for many of the necessities of life as the people of England are today.

That is the reason why the President called the governors of states and other men of power and influence and representatives from the commercial and industrial organizations of the country to consider "the conservation of resources" a few weeks ago.

Although they seem so far away, Siberia, Australasia, the Argentine Republic and Canada are depended upon to produce the necessities of life for the people of this great world in the future, and they are passing today through the same experience that this country had 40 or 50 years ago.

We are accustomed to regard Siberia as a bleak and desolate region, with groups of political exiles sitting around the fires of their cabins weeping over their sufferings and sacrifices under the tyranny of the Czar.

On the contrary, a great part of Siberia—millions upon millions of acres—is quite as comfortable as the northern sections of the United States; the soil is as fertile as that of the great prairies of Canada, and while there have been many cases of atrocious injustice and cruelty in the treatment of innocent people by the Russian police, that government could not have done a greater kindness to the ordinary exile than it did when it sent him and his family out into that wide but fertile section of the empire.

The exiles in Siberia, with some exceptions, have suffered no more hardships and have enjoyed quite as much prosperity as the pioneers who built up Kansas, Nebraska and other of our western states, and their perils have been no greater than those to which our own frontiersmen were exposed.

Siberia is the greatest undeveloped field for agriculture, for minerals, for manufacturing, for timber and for merchandizing that remains upon the entire universe, and it is today in the condition that the country west of the Mississippi was 65 years ago, except that it has a railway spanning the entire territory by which people can get in and out quickly, comfortably and cheaply and send their products to market.

TIMBER SUPPLY NEARING AN END

Investigation by the United States forest service shows that the available supply of turpentine timber in this country is likely to be exhausted within the next 15 years. This condition will be a surprise to many who have held that large areas of fine timber in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas will come under production and thus tend to offset the falling off in the East, says the New York Sun.

It has been found, however, that the conditions differ in these states, as the timber lands are held in bodies of considerable extent by large companies, which will not allow their timber to be bled, believing that the damage done to the timber by turpentine more than offsets the additional revenue. For this reason the naval stores industry will probably never become the factor in these states that it has on the Atlantic coast. The field of the turpentine operator is moving westward.

ONE NOTED APRIL DAY IN ENGLAND

April 23 is a memorable day in English history. To begin with, it is the day dedicated to the patron saint of England, St. George. It was through the crusaders that St. George was thus selected. He was born in Cappadocia, and later his bravery against the Romans became a military tradition; hence the regard for him on the part of the English warriors who engaged in the crusades, says the London Standard. On this day also Shakespeare is reported to have been born. Later in 1661, Charles II. was crowned king on April 23.

APPLIED DESIGN STUDENTS MOVE

NEW YORK—Students of the New York School of Applied Design were scheduled to begin work today in a new and commodious building constructed for the school at the northwest corner of Lexington avenue and Thirtieth street. Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins was the founder of this school in 1892. Among its patrons are J. Pierpont Morgan, who recently contributed \$15,000; Mrs. C. P. Huntington, who gave \$10,000 last year; William F. Cochrane and Mrs. William H. Bliss.

NAVY ENGINEERS SHOULD SPECIALIZE EXPERT DECLARES

Only Way, Says C. de Grave Sells, Writing of British Service to Develop Competent, Reliable Officers.

The situation in naval engineering at home and abroad has been the subject of comment on the part of a foreign expert whose remarks will be read with interest at this critical period of administrative transition. The passage in the annual report of the engineer-in-chief of the United States navy devoted to the personnel feature of the subject, in the service is the text of a significant contribution to this year's issue of "Fighting Ships" by C. de Grave Sells, says the Army and Navy Register. Mr. Sells deals with the report of the engineer-in-chief and endeavors to prove that a corps of officers in the royal navy should rigidly specialize as engineers, going, indeed, much further than the engineer-in-chief of the United States navy, whose recommendation was in favor of a certain proportion of specialists.

Mr. Sells quotes with approval the view of certain institutions of civil engineers that the navy requires a separate corps of engineers "who would be trained as such and would devote their whole lives to engineering." This system of specialization he would combine with the common system of entry already adopted by the admiralty.

The admiralty scheme he condemns on the ground that both deck officers and those who spend some years at engineering will be far less efficient than specialists. Mr. Sells examines the course of training in the junior ranks, and admits that it may give us excellent officers with a certain amount of engineering knowledge, "who may be able to get along well enough in peace time and so long as things go right." He quotes the warning of the engineer-in-chief of the United States navy, that the engineer officer needs to be better informed than his subordinates, otherwise he is "worse than useless." He holds it to be inevitable that the admiralty scheme will put future officers at the mercy of the artificers, with the result that these latter will clamor for commissions and higher status.

Mr. Sells would have a special corps of naval engineer specialists, and he represents in his article that such is the view now advocated by the engineering institutions of the kingdom.

GREEK MODEL FOR CHICAGO THEATER

Architect Studying Styles of Buildings in Italy Assures Completion of New House in September.

Chicago is to have the most unusual as well as the most beautiful theater in the world. Work on it is to be pushed immediately and it is expected that it will be ready by September.

That was the information given in London by J. E. O. Pridmore as contained in a special cable. Mr. Pridmore, who is the architect for the new Greek theater, to be built at 76-82 Dearborn street, went to Sicily to take measurements of the Greek theater in Taormina, many features of which will be reproduced in the new playhouse. An outdoor effect will be given the interior of the theater, the audience looking up through foliage at the sky blue ceiling, studded with small electric lights, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

On either side of the proscenium arch a large Corinthian column will be placed, and the spectators looking between the columns will see a scene resembling Mount Etna and the sea, which the audience in the Taormina theater actually saw. On either side of the stage will be a fountain of running water. These fountains will be released by the fall of the curtain and they will cease to play when the curtain rises. Mr. Pridmore said that the accurate measurements which he obtained of the Greek playhouse will enable him to reproduce its acoustic properties which were celebrated throughout the world.

The new theater, which is backed by John Cort, has been under consideration for nearly two years and will cost \$150,000.

Mr. Pridmore and his wife left Messina four days before it was destroyed by the earthquake. They were in Rome when the catastrophe occurred.

REDUCED POSTAGE INCREASES MAIL

NEW YORK—The steamship Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, which arrived Thursday from Bremen, is the first vessel bringing mail from Germany since the reduced postage rate on letters from 20 pennings, or 5 cents, to 8 pennings, or 2 cents, went into effect between Germany and this country. The steamer brought 1075 sacks, fully twice as much as she would have carried, according to the postoffice officials, under the old postage rate.

Among the many passengers were Rear Admiral W. H. Emory, retired, who left the battleship fleet at Amoy some time ago; Marquis and Marquise Paul di Montclair; Prince Albert Radziwill and Princess Therese Radziwill.

USE NOVEL OUTFIT TO TRIM LIGHTS

New York Has An Electric Wagon Whose Platform Is Supported by a Strong Telescopic Tower.

To get at the globes on the electric lamps set on high posts on 7th avenue, to clean them, they use a novel light trimming outfit.

The rig they use for getting at overhead trolley wires is familiar—a wagon carrying a platform high in the air supported on a framework built up from the wagon's body.

This lamp-trimming rig is like that, but with a novel addition required by the situation of the middle line of lamps here set up. The wagon itself is horseless, driven by electric power, and the framework of the tower built up in it to support the platform is telescopic. A railing guards the platform, says the New York Sun.

To get at the lamps of the side lines, which are hung from the tall posts on curving arms that project slightly over the street, this outfit is driven under them, where the men can stand on the platform and work at them conveniently, but they couldn't get at the lamps of the center line in this way, for the lamps in this are supported in ornamental frames that rise straight up above their posts, so that these lamps stand back three or four feet from the curb.

It is to make it possible to get at the lamps in this line conveniently that the novel addition has been made to the regular platform, from which they could not be reached at all. Built out from one side is a projection like an elongated balcony, and on this the men walk out to get at the globes of the center line of lamps.

RAILROADS NEEDED TO OPEN UP MANY UNSETTLED TRACTS

Fifty-Five Texas Counties Without Transportation Facilities, and West Contains Many Undeveloped Areas.

EAST COULD GROW

The next decade will be another era of railway building if the projects of many of the companies are carried out. The opening of irrigation tracts and the partition of grazing lands into farms in the West and Southwest, the increase in population and number of industries, offer opportunities for profit for which the railroads are expected to race.

In the course of an address made by the recently elected president of the New York Central the statement was made that more than seven billion dollars would shortly be necessary to construct railroad lines needed and to improve existing properties. Mr. Brown mentioned the fact that 55 counties of Texas are without railroad facilities, and yet this great territory is capable of raising a cotton crop equal to the present annual production.

But Texas does not stand alone in the possession of undeveloped country. There are a score of states which together could support the population of empires upon land which has not yet felt the plough. Parts of Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, to take three states, have fewer residents all together than a single Delaware county, says the Toledo (O.) Blade. Montana and Wyoming present possibilities for wealth production that cannot be put under development in a century.

And in the East there are sections which have been ignored by settlers. Within a journey of an hour or two of New York city there are stretches of mountain land divided by valleys of rich soil through which the deer still run and in which the wild turkey still finds breeding ground. There are parts of Pennsylvania where trappers have continued to make a living uninterrupted for generations.

Yet much of the land of the Appalachians can be cultivated. It is certainly not much more rugged, not more sterile, than the hills of Connecticut from which great wealth has been taken and more will be taken as enlightened methods of agriculture are adopted. In several counties of Ohio there are spots that have been hardly touched, and which might become of immense value and be made attractive to immigration if better communications with markets were offered.

WOMEN DISCUSS TOWN AFFAIRS

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The Cabot Club, an organization composed of 400 prominent women, has become awakened to the advantages of the town and as a preliminary to further discussion several members have read papers bearing directly upon various local conditions. "Middleboro: Where Do We Stand?" was treated in five articles as follows: "Public Affairs," Mrs. A. M. Wood; "Educational Institutions," Mrs. C. H. Ham; "Religious Conditions," Mrs. W. R. Farington; "Social Conditions," Mrs. George E. MacSwain; "Village Improvement," Mrs. F. S. Smith.

YUAN WAS GROWING TOO STRONG, SAYS AMERICAN EXPERT

Representative Denby, Who Was Born and Lived in China, Offers Solution of Celestial's Dismissal.

WASHINGTON—The best authority on Chinese affairs in Washington today is Representative Denby of Michigan. Mr. Denby was born and lived all of his early life in China, and like his brother speaks the language and has a wide acquaintance among the Chinese. His father was minister for many years to that country and it was only in his later life that Mr. Denby returned to Michigan and entered politics.

The deposition of Yuan Shikai, the Bismarck of China, has interested Mr. Denby and the state department very much. Everybody in Washington is more or less in the dark as to the reasons for the removal of this gentleman from office, but it is guessed here that Yuan was becoming too powerful. The ruling regime in China is that of the Manchus, but Yuan is a Chinese and by race opposed to the Manchu dynasty. He is, however, a very shrewd person and for many years has been growing in power. An incident which occurred during the Boxer uprisings is related by Mr. Denby and throws an interesting light on Mr. Yuan.

"While the Boxers were raging in the other provinces of the empire," said Mr. Denby, "Yuan tried conciliation with them until he saw it would not answer. Finding that he could not control them he issued invitations to a great state dinner. Among those invited were the leaders of the Boxers and the leading gentry of his district. At the dinner he led the conversation to the subject of the Boxer agitation and induced the Boxer leaders to speak freely.

"They gathered the idea that they might make converts of those present. Responding to the overtures the Boxer leaders asserted the holiness of their cause, saying in their enthusiasm that under their battle cry of China for the Chinese they were invulnerable to bullets or to any other western agency of death. To this Yuan assented and offered to prove it for the benefit of the gentry present. He called in a body of soldiers, and having marched his Boxer guests into the back yard, stood them up against the fence and had them all shot to death.

"The invulnerability of these patriots having thus been proven the Boxer movement in Yuan's province died suddenly for want of leaders."

TREE PLANTING BY UNEMPLOYED

British Royal Commission Reports on Afforestation Project for Nine Million Acres of Land.

LONDON—A royal commission appointed to consider the question of afforestation as a medium for relieving the unemployed has issued its report. It recommends a plan for the planting of 9,000,000 acres in Great Britain and Ireland over a period of 80 years, about 150,000 acres to be afforested annually and the work to employ 18,000 men during the winter months.

The report says that Parliament could be asked to grant the necessary powers and the scheme should be financed by a loan, the interest of which to be defrayed by taxation.

It is estimated that the forests would be self-supporting after the 40th year and after 80 years that their income would reach \$87,500,000. The commission included among its membership Rider Haggard, the author.

It is understood that the government, probably at the next session of Parliament, will take steps to obtain approval for the scheme laid out by the royal commission. This is hailed editorially by all the morning newspapers as an important and business-like proposal, especially in view of the great advance in the price of timber in recent years and the fact that Great Britain in 1907 imported \$160,000,000 worth of it, of which 20 kinds were timbers that could be grown in Great Britain.

NATURAL OIL WELL AT ITHACA

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell professors of geology and practical oil men are much interested in what is said to be a natural oil well located on the property of Miss Fanny Goodyear in the village of Groton, not far from here.

About two months ago this well, from which water was drawn for the use of horses and cattle, began to show unmistakable signs of oil. Soon after that the horses refused to drink of its contents, and then barrels of oil every day were taken from it. Tests seemed to show that it was crude oil, and merchants of the village were eager to get options on the property.

Then came the report from the Cornell geologists that the oil was kerosene or some other refined substance which had probably leaked into the well from some tank. This proved a big disappointment to local financiers. But to their amazement the oil kept on flowing, and continues to increase in volume.

TURKISH VIZIER'S POLITICAL POWER IS MUCH STRONGER

Successful Austrian Negotiations by Kiamil Pasha May Postpone Struggle With Young Turk Party.

CONSTANTINOPLE—The success of Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha in his negotiations with Austria has strengthened his position to such an extent that the struggle between him and the Young Turks must be considered as indefinitely postponed.

If the understanding with Bulgaria, which is expected to follow shortly, turns out as satisfactory as the one with Austria, Kiamil Pasha's prestige and influence are likely to shape and group the parliamentary parties very differently to what has been anticipated.

Kiamil Pasha is supported by 40 Arab and 20 Albanian deputies, and also by the eight Armenians (five of whom are from Armenia and three from European Turkey). The latter he made his supporters by pledging himself to introduce laws reforms in Asia Minor; they, of course, realize that the Young Turks cannot help them because they need the vote of the Armenians' implacable enemies, the Kurds.

That Arabs and Albanians should rally around the Grand Vizier is accounted for by the former's antagonism to the Turks and the latter's approval of the Pasha's somewhat absolutist ways.

The Young Turks, however, have a solid block of 100 votes, hence Kiamil Pasha needs the active support of Prince Saba-din's Liberal party, in addition to his own followers, in order to command a majority.

It is, of course, possible that a split may occur in the very ranks of the Young Turks and it is noted that Ahmed Riza, the Young Turk hero, is already antagonized as president of the chamber, but in the face of the Grand Vizier's supporters, it is more likely that the committee will be able to count on additional votes on purely nationalist grounds.

While Prince Sabah's Liberal party, cosmopolitan as it is, has largely sided with the Grand Vizier, this attitude is generally attributed to their opposition to the Young Turks rather than to approval of Kiamil Pasha's ways.

Yet it is thought he may succeed in promoting closer relations between the Liberals and his Arab, Armenian and Albanian followers, even though the Macedonian Christians of Prince Sabah's party may seriously object to a coalition with the Albanians, while the Greeks may not approve of joining hands with either Armenians or Bulgarians.

If Kiamil Pasha succeeds in bringing about such a coalition his position will become impregnable and it is conceded that it may signalize the beginning of a long and bitter parliamentary war for hegemony between the hitherto dominant race, the Turks, and the conquered races whether Christian or Moslem.

RETIRING BOARD TO TEST CHAPLAIN

Special interest is manifest in the army over the ordering before the army retiring board in Washington of Chaplain Charles S. Walkley, Artillery Corps of Fort Monroe, Va., well-known in Boston and New England. Major Walkley's qualifications to remain in the army are to be determined since it was not possible for him to take President Roosevelt's horseman's test.

A prominent retired army officer of this city says: "Chaplains are not in the service to be fighters, but to promote religion among the soldiers. They should not be compelled to submit to the same strenuous regulations as the officer and soldier."

Chaplain Walkley will retire because of age May 26 next. He served in the ranks in the civil war. He has served in the Philippines as chaplain. He was ordered to take the walking test.

CROWD GREET J. KEIR HARDIE

James Keir Hardie, the noted British labor leader, was the speaker at Ford hall, Sunday at one of the regular Sunday evening meetings. The police were obliged to close the doors to several hundred persons.

Mr. Hardie's subject was "Reforms Accomplished by the British Labor Party." He declared that only ignorance now stands in the way of the success of the socialist movement and that in Great Britain political enfranchisement has been substantially won. He said the enlightened workers have at last come together and are now in a fair way to reap some valuable results of many years of hard work in struggling for recognition in Parliament.

ROAD TO BUY FIVE THOUSAND CARS

PITTSBURG, Pa.—President James McCreary of the Pennsylvania railroad is authority for the statement that the road is in the market for about 5000 steel cars to cost about \$1000 each. The statement of Mr. McCreary indicates that in addition to the huge sums already set aside by the Pennsylvania the company contemplates disbursing \$5,000,000 for rolling stock.

Classified Advertisements

Rates for advertisements in these columns: One insertion, 12 cents a line; three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines. Telephone Book Back 1335.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—First mortgages netting 6% in amounts from \$500 up; interest, principal and title guaranteed; no expense to purchaser; we have never had a foreclosure; also municipal and irrigation bonds netting 5% and 6%; also choice farm lands and fruit tracts coming under irrigation; big increase in value; sectional map, prospectus and full particulars free on application.

The Farmers Mortgage & Loan Co.
B. A. MORRISON, President.
1715 California St. Denver, Colo.

FIVE PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on farms in Missouri and Kansas. Borrow about twice the amount of the loan. On all mortgages sold by us we make no charge for the collection and remittance of interest and we see that the insurance on the buildings is renewed and taxes on the farm paid without expense or trouble to the investor. CORN BELT BANK, Kansas City, Mo., member of Kansas City Clearing House Association. J. L. Lombard, President; A. E. Lombard, Cashier.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRAND NEW SUITES

BEAUTIFUL NEW BEACON SUITES to let, just finished; handsome block of wide brownstone front apartment houses on Brookline, near the station. Each suite contains 7 beautiful, large rooms, with every possible modern improvement—every room bright; large open space directly in the rear of the buildings, insuring light and air forever; only 2 minutes' walk from Beacon station, 14 minutes to South station; the handsome and most up-to-date suites in Brookline; engage now; rent reasonable; floor plan mailed on request. Apply to GEO. W. JOHNSON, 1815 Beacon St., corner Stratmore road, Brookline; take Beacon St.—Reservoir car.

ROOM AND BOARD

BROOKLINE—A beautifully-furnished, heated and well-lighted bedroom occupying whole front of house, with private bath room in refined home and very best part of Brookline; suitable for married couple; with board; Christian Scientists desired. Address J. M. Monitor Office.

WANTED—A Christian Science family. Fall River, to take well brought up little girl (5 years) and board her; mother cannot have her with her at present. Call Reading Ave. Fall River for information.

NEWTONVILLE—15 min. from Boston; sunny rooms, large closets; fine location for permanent; first class table. 25 Highland Ave.; tel. 1845 New, North.

LARGE rooms 1 flight, large and small rooms 2 flights; furnished or unfurnished; first-class board. 72 Seaman St., Brookline, near Coolidge Corner; tel. 2673-3.

1175 N. Clark, Chicago, Ill.; mod. steam-heated par. room; excellent table; reasonable; good neighborhood; near C. S. Church; park.

TO LET—In Cambridge, one or two sunny, steam-heated rooms, 1010 Massachusetts Ave., Suite 101.

SUNNY rooms to let; use of kitchen; will serve breakfasts; Christian Scientists preferred. 206 Huntington Ave., Suite 4.

TO LET

TO SUBLET, at the Hotel Canterbury, Cambridge, West, a sunny, single room suite with bath. Apply at The Canterbury.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

A DUSTLESS home with the wonderful chemically treated cloth that dusts, cleans and polishes everything; injures nothing; no dust in the air; improves with washing; postpaid 25c; your address for particulars; agents wanted. HOWARD W. BLESSING-DUNSTER, 1644 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

NOTARY PUBLIC

NOTARY PUBLIC—Fees for pension vouchers and acknowledgments only 25c. B. W. SKINNER, 185 Congress St., Boston.

CLOTHING

Men's wholesale house overstocked; will retail suits and overcoats at interesting prices. Address CLOTHING, Monitor Office.

LADIES' SPECIALTIES

MISS BREWING—Shampooing and manicuring. Berkeley Bldg., Room 514.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—At private house, a set of inlaid Hoppelweh chairs and some fine old mahogany furniture; also some rare and beautiful colonial china and silver. Address A. B. Monitor Office.

PASTOR SCORES LOWELL POLICE

LOWELL.—The Rev. George B. Dean, pastor of St. Paul's church, in his sermon Sunday evening said that if he were mayor he would remove the board of police, declaring that this board was either incapable or else unwilling to see things as they exist in this city.

Reform-Mayor Brown has directed the superintendent of police to report to him in writing today all the Sunday violations that were observed by members of his department. The mayor is enforcing the eight-hour law in the city departments.

TOWNS WILL JOIN IN FARE PROTEST

HUDSON, Mass.—The board of selectmen is preparing to act in concert with the board of aldermen in Marlboro in a protest against the increase in fare on the Boston & Worcester street railway. The unit of fare has always been five cents. The first of the year the fare was increased to six cents.

In Marlboro the protest against the increase has been very vigorous. The travel between this town and Marlboro has been heavy since the establishment of the road and Hudson people have been loud in protesting against any increase in fares.

WALTHAM LIBRARY HAS NEW SCHEME

WALTHAM, Mass.—Librarian Harold Doherty of the Waltham Public Library has issued a letter to the patrons of the library asking that they cooperate with him in trying to secure for the readers the most desirable books on the useful arts, and to this end he will receive from all citizens a list of titles of the works they would most like to see on the shelves of the reading room.

Mr. Doherty will secure as many of those books as possible with the next appropriation.

SCHOOLS

GET AN EDUCATION

That will be of use to you; thorough individual training for all ages from 15 to 50 at Franklin Academy, 130 Boylston St., Boston; placing graduates in positions as stenographers, bookkeepers, secretaries and teachers.

FRANCAIS

Special course for those who have already studied French and wish to perfect themselves in conversation. Course commences Jan. 5, Saturday 10-30 to 4-30. Tuesday 4-30 to 6-30. Address 267 Boylston St., room 402.

LORING VILLA SCHOOL

A Home and Day School for young women, girls and boys. College preparatory, etc. Pupils admitted at age of seven. Pupils may enroll at any time. For detailed information address MRS. LOUISE MAIDEN-BRAY, Ph. D., Principal, or MISS VIOLA E. A. MAIDEN, B. A., Assistant Principal.

MANOR SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn.—A boarding school for boys; graduates in nearly every college and technical school; beautiful location; excellent equipment; junior department. For information and terms, address Head Master, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, The Allen School, West Newton, Mass., Box 2; college preparation; certificates given; semi-day department; athletic director; illustrated catalogue describes special features.

Bookkeeping guaranteed in 30 days. Instruction by certified public accountant. SYLVIA BUSINESS SCHOOL, 801 Madison, 58 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

MUSIC

A TREBLE SERVICE—Hope music stand, consisting of stand, case and music rack, all in one roll when closed; convenient to carry; \$3. HOPE MUSIC STAND CO., Mashapaug st., Providence, R. I.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WHOLESALE PIANOS AND UPRIGHTS—Kimball, Price & Temple, Marshall & Wendell, Princeton, Davenport, Leslie Bros., etc. 812 Prospect Ave., O'Brien Building.

MILTON R. SLOCUM

CLEVELAND, OHIO. Main 2681
Phone Central 7772-L.

SITUATIONS WANTED

BY A MAN of 45, Christian Scientist, a manager or superintendent of electric railway or lighting plant; good references; at present unemployed, but not in business; preferred. Address A. 2, Monitor Office.

POSITION IN CHICAGO by young lady stenographer; eight years experience; ref. equipment, law, insurance. Address P. H. J. STENOGRAPHER, 904 N. 1st Life Bldg., Chicago.

A POSITION as working housekeeper wanted in Christian Science family; good cook; capable of taking full charge; best references. Address A. Monitor Office.

POSITION as housekeeper or lady's maid by young woman, Christian Scientist; can be well recommended. Address E. M., 171 Strachan Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

POSITION by a lady, Christian Scientist, as companion or

Latest News of the Financial and Business World

STOCKS ERRATIC AND THE BEARISH TENDENCY SHOWN

Big Interests Not Buying and Traders Exercise Much Caution in Making Commitments on Either Side.

SOFT COAL ROADS

The bearish feeling which has prevailed for some time past was very much in evidence this morning on the New York market. It was pointed out that the rather sharp upturn last Saturday was due to shorts covering and that conditions generally had not changed in any way to warrant higher prices at present. It was thought that the big interests which unloaded the larger part of their holdings at the higher level were not ready for an improvement in prices and would not make new commitments until a lower range was reached.

Notwithstanding this bearish attitude on the part of many traders much caution was observed by them at the opening and considerable irregularity prevailed in the early trading. Some of the hitherto inactive railway issues advanced more than a point during the first hour. Rumored combinations of roads had much to do with the strength of some of the issues.

Norfolk & Western opened a quarter higher than Saturday's closing at 89, and rose to 89 1/2 during the first hour. There was a report that the Pennsylvania would lease the property and guarantee dividends of 4 per cent on both the common and preferred stocks. As the Pennsylvania at one time had control of the property and afterward sold it, the report was not given much credence, but the belief prevailed that there was "something in the wind" to cause the substantial advance the stock has had since Friday last.

New York Central again came into the limelight by advancing 1 1/2, to 131 1/2, on heavy buying during the first hour and a half. Brooklyn Rapid Transit advanced a half, to 7 1/2, on persistent dividend rumors. Chesapeake & Ohio, which had a good advance last Saturday, dropped 1 1/2, to 60 1/2, this morning. When the stock was advancing Saturday the story was circulated that the dividend was to be gradually increased until a 4 per cent basis is reached. The report did not have much of a following today. The business of the soft coal trade until recently has not been very brisk and the future of Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, and other soft coal roads depends upon general business improvement which will be reflected at once in the soft coal trade. Reading before noon was selling at 137 1/2, a loss of a quarter.

The Boston market was very irregular during the forenoon. Boston & Maine advanced a point, to 140. Quincy, at 93, was off a point. La Salle rose 3/4, to 15 1/4. Tamarack slumped off 2 points, to 81 1/2. American Agricultural & Chemical Company preferred was up a point, at 96. Amalgamated Copper was lower, selling under 80.

BOSTON CURB.

Range of prices from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Stock	High	Low
Amal. Nev.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Locomotive	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Smelt. & Refining	10 1/2	10 1/2
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THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

Revolutionary Relic Restored to Use

The old Royall House of Revolutionary fame, where Washington and many other notables of the colonial days made their headquarters at one time or another, located at the junction of Maine, Summer and Royall streets, Medford, which was recently acquired and restored by the Royall House Association, is now open to the public. A New Year's reception marked its first public use under the new auspices.

Dr. Charles M. Green of Boston is president of the association; Granville H. Norcross, vice-president; Miss Jessie M. Dinsmore, secretary; Lorenzo J. Green, treasurer, and Miss Helen T. Wild, corresponding secretary.

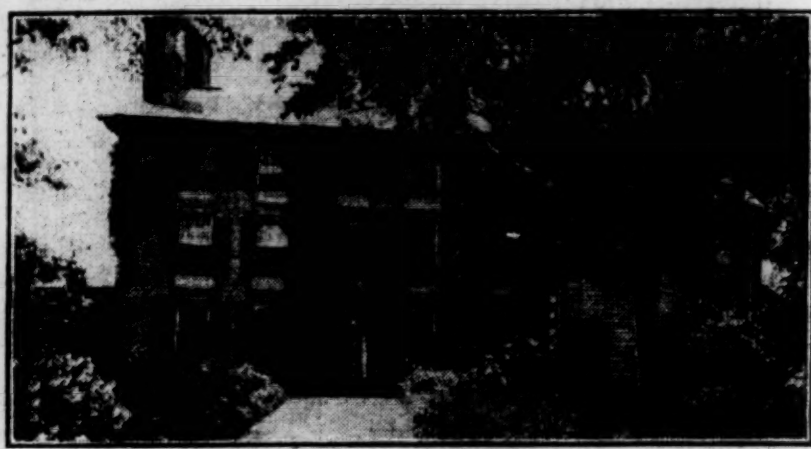
During last summer a popular subscription of \$10,000 was made for the purchase of the house and its permanent retention for the people. Since the purchase of the property, \$1000 has been secured by the Medford Historical Society, custodians of the place, for restoring the left wing and this work has just been completed; and \$1000 is to be raised for restoring the right wing.

When restored, the house will present the same appearance, both internally and externally, that it presented to Washington and other colonial notables,

nearly 150 years ago. The slave quarters in the rear and the massive slave walls and stables are still as they existed in those days.

The Royall House was erected during the time of Colonial Governor John Winthrop, on what is known as the seven hills of Medford. The estate contained several hundreds of acres and fronted

on the Mystic river. John Royall was the first owner of the property, lavishly entertaining the governors and English nobility of that day in the mansion. During the time of the civil war, when shipbuilding was at its height in Medford, hundreds of army and navy officers were from time to time sheltered there.



THE OLD ROYALL HOUSE AT MEDFORD.

It will soon present the same aspect as in the days of Gen. George Washington.

Mrs. Taft's Hand on the Social Lever

Who will be the next social secretary of the White House is a question which has been much discussed in society circles in Washington. When Mrs. Taft was in Washington recently she is said to have had the "available" pass in review, but nothing definite in regard to the appointment has developed except that Miss Hagner, the incumbent, will not succeed herself.

Through long residence in the city Mrs. Taft is herself thoroughly familiar with Washington's peculiar social code and the next mistress of the White House will enter upon her duties as one of the few women in White House history to whom the life will offer neither novelty nor surprise. During her career as a cabinet hostess, Mrs. Taft never employed a secretary, preferring to attend personally to all details of her social and domestic menage. Notwithstanding the greatly increased responsibilities which the election of Mr. Taft has brought about, Mrs. Taft still carries on her own correspondence and practically every note of congratulation forwarded to her after election brought forth a personal reply from the wife of the President-elect.

A woman of pronounced individuality and character, with executive ability above the usual, it is not at all probable that the next social aid at the White House will enjoy more than a secondary importance.

What Is Wrong With Our Schools?

"Has your school instruction fitted you for any particular line of work?" was asked of 2000 boys and young men who applied at the state employment bureau for work. Only 36 answered "yes."

"Would you have continued in school if the school could have taught you a trade?" was then asked. Eight hundred

and eighty-five answered in the affirmative.

The cry of employers all over the state is "We want a force of competent workmen, with reasonable ambitions; we can't get them."

Such pointed statements as these, said over and over, and bolstered up by com-

parisons with conditions in Europe, have led Charles H. Morse, secretary of the Massachusetts commission on industrial education, to say, as he said the other day, "There must be a change in our system, and it must come soon. I would see that those who have to work with their hands are provided with an opportunity. A selection of employments must be made and the education of the child advanced along the line of future work. I would not neglect the one-sixth who go to high school, but I would have due regard for the five-sixths who do not go there."

"Why is it that nine out of ten of the foremen in the shops of New York are foreigners, and the operatives or manual workers Americans? In our jewelry factories at Attleboro the foremen come from the industrial schools of Paris and Geneva."

This is the bugaboo that the Massachusetts commission, the first of its kind in the United States, is trying to down.—Boston Herald.

The space between a man's ideal and the man himself, is his opportunity.—Margaret Deland.

THE RIPENED MIND

No man can learn what he has not preparation for learning, however near to his eyes is the object. A chemist may tell his most precious secrets to a carpenter, and he shall be never the wiser—the secrets he would not utter to a chemist for an estate. God screens us evermore from premature ideas. Our eyes are hidden that we cannot see things that stare us in the face, until the hour arrives when the mind is ripened—then we behold them, and the time when we saw them not is like a dream.—Emerson.

Ornaments of Fashion

Every woman now seeks the unusual in ornaments, and by the unusual is not meant oriental and foreign designs, though these attractive pieces appeal to many, but the idea is to have original and individual ideas worked out by the skilled goldsmiths and gem setters. Whether it is a simple brooch for the woman of modest means or an elaborate hair ornament and corsage piece to match for the wife of a millionaire, it is the thing to have an exclusive design and, if possible, an original grouping of stones. Semi-precious stones and the more expensive varieties of the precious gems are quite as fashionable as diamonds, rubies and emeralds, and these are set with all the delicacy and exquisiteness of surroundings seen in the more costly ornaments. The fashionable woman chooses a certain color of stone, and she wears this exclusively with variations which can be accomplished by combining small diamonds as a background for the colored gem.

Best of all is to preserve everything in a pure, still heart, and let there be for every pulse a thanksgiving, and for every breath a song.

The worship most acceptable to God comes from a thankful and a cheerful heart.—Plutarch.

The Distinction Between Christian Science and Other Healing

To many people any method of healing which is not actually material, not effected, that is to say, by drugs or surgery, appears to be the effect of faith or will power. Having themselves very little perception of what faith or will power really amount to, and classing them generally as effects of mental suggestion, and having no understanding at all of spiritual causation, they fall into the mistake of confusing faith healing with will power, and both with Christian Science, as practically synonymous terms for healing without material resource.

Now it is never very easy to say exactly what is intended to be conveyed by faith healing. It would, however, be probably not unfair to describe it as the theory that as sickness is God-sent, the result of a divine decree, it can only be removed by God, and that consequently to call in a doctor to heal a patient is not merely useless, it is irreligious. Useless inasmuch as God alone can remove a divine decree, and therefore the efforts of a doctor are absolutely superfluous; irreligious inasmuch as to call in a doctor at all, who may even be an infidel, is to attempt to frustrate the divine purpose. From the point of view

that matter is real, and that the physical universe is governed by natural laws of God's creation, from the point of view, that is to say, of orthodox theology, this logic is irrefragable. From the point of view, however, of Christian Science that creation is spiritual, and the physical universe a counterfeit of that creation, it represents a complete misunderstanding of God.

Far more serious, however, is the misunderstanding which confuses spiritual healing with mental suggestion, and attributes the miracles of Christ Jesus to his psychological knowledge. Psychology is the science, from the standpoint of the dictionary, which deals with the phenomena of the human mind. It inculcates the theory that sickness and sin, health and spirituality, are conditions of the human mind, and it consequently claims for the human mind the power to do good and to do evil. From the point of view of sheer materiality, the teaching that nothing exists but the forces inherent in matter, this theory is logical, but it is absolutely and unmistakably not Christian. It amounts to nothing more or less than the claim of evil as a power equal to good, whereas Christ Jesus distinctly defined evil not

merely as being without power, but as an absolute negation, a lie which so long as it could deceive carried with it the penalty of death.

The writer of the book of Genesis has summed up this claim of the human mind to the power to accomplish good and evil in the form of the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, the eating of which ultimately in death. The writer was under no misconception as to what this meant. Face to face with the practice of the magic and necromancy of the east, he knew what the claim amounted to, indeed the historical records of the Old Testament are full of the efforts of the prophets and certain of the kings to extirpate the entire race of wizards. So fully had this become impressed on the Jewish people that their leaders realized that the surest way to discredit the healing of Christ Jesus was to attribute it to Beelzebub. The reply of Jesus was crushing. "If I," he said, "by Beelzebub cast out devils, by whom do your children cast them out?" But he went on to say, "If I cast out devils by the Spirit of God, then the kingdom of God is come unto you." The meaning of this is plain. Unless Christians are prepared to maintain that the

kingdom of God can come unto men through suggestion, unless they are prepared to insist that the miracles were the result of hypnotic action, they must give up the appalling theory that the mighty works of Jesus were the result of his knowledge of psychology.

Even from the standpoint of natural science that theory leaves something to be desired, while from the standpoint of Christian Science it is foredoomed. If there is one point brought out more clearly than another in the New Testament it is that unlike effects cannot proceed from the same cause. "Every kingdom divided against itself," Jesus said, "is brought to desolation," and not only did he enforce this again and again, but his warnings are repeated by St. James, which is at least a proof that there is no mistake in the text. It would, indeed, be difficult to find any statement in the Bible which it would be more difficult to shake. It is obvious that if its contrary were the case two first causes of equal power would exist, which, apart from being an impossibility, would prove mutually destructive.

There is no room in Christian Science for dualism of any description. It takes its stand on the text, "Hear, O Israel:

the Lord our God is one Lord." If God is infinite and God is good, if God is infinite and God is Spirit, then the universe created by God must be infinite, spiritual, harmonious. Sin, disease and death, in a word, everything unlike God cannot possibly be the result of a first cause which is good, and can in consequence only be the negation of or lie about Truth, as Jesus said. It is because of this that Mrs. Eddy has insisted, on page 170 of Science and Health, that "spiritual causation is the one question to be considered." From this it follows that the only law is the spiritual law. It is the knowledge of this law then which is essential to the healer, and as he gains the knowledge of it, he gains the mind of Christ. This is, indeed, the knowledge of the truth which Jesus said would soon make men free, and so far from his having anything to do with mental suggestion, it is the sternest repudiation of the power, reality, or being of that mortal mind through which the supposititious influence of mental suggestion claims to act. Divine Love is the only reality, and in the words of Mrs. Eddy, "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." (Science and Health, 494.)

All the World Will Soon be Skylarking

Before another year has elapsed the aeroplane will cease to be the rare machine that it is at present; in fact, by that time discussion of the merits of various makes and types may be common and we shall probably begin to hear of "1909 models." There are 50 orders in hand for the Wright machine, and all of these will be in use next season. In addition, many well known French shops are building machines and numerous experimenters are constructing them privately. Next year, it is declared, a French company of repute will undertake to build a large series of Wright aeroplanes, and orders for the motors have already been given. Prince Bolyatoff, a young Russian, is to try to cross the channel in an aeroplane and his machine, of 100 horse power, is nearly complete. In Europe alone a quarter of a million dollars in prizes is waiting to be won by aeroplane performances. That drivers shall not be lacking to man all these machines a large firm of constructors is about to open an aeroplane school.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Gratitude

What privilege rare does the jeweled hand of 1909 point out to you and me?

It is the paramount privilege of cherishing and cultivating gratitude.

True gratitude is the open door through which alone the glad new year can pour its abundant blessings into your life and mine.

A thankful heart for present blessings and opportunities, is the sweet secret of a happy and useful life; then let us count our many joys and golden opportunities and give thanks.

As the white sunlight is but the blended union of all the colors of the rainbow, so gratitude enfolds within itself all the delicate hues and choice perfumes of the heart's sweet graces.—Louise E. Litzinger in the Children's Star.

Thought It Might Work

"Has your order been taken?" asked one of the waiters.

"Yes," said Mr. Wellbrock, 15 minutes ago. If it isn't too late, though, I'd like to change it."

"To change your order, sir?"

"Yes, if you don't mind, I'll change it to an entree."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Judges of Wit and Pith

T. E. Crispe, a retired attorney at law, delivered in the Steinway hall at London a kind of vaudeville address, taking as his subject, "The Wit and Oratory of the Bench and Bar." Among the stories he told was that of a witness who, giving evidence before Mr. Justice Maule, said:—"You may believe me or not, but I have stated not a word that is false. I have been wedded to truth from my infancy." "Yes," replied the Judge, "but how long have you been a widower?"

Mr. Crispe also repeated the story of the same judge and the little girl:

"Do you know what an oath is, my child?" "Yes, sir; I am obliged to tell you the truth."

"And if you always tell the truth, where will you go to when you die?"

"Up to heaven, sir."

"And what will become of you if you tell lies?" "I should go to the naughty place, sir."

"Are you sure of that?" "Yes, sir, quite sure."

"Let her be sworn. She knows a great deal more than I do."

Be Sure You Are Right

A MOTTO, boys? Why, yes, I've heard

Of one, which all may understand; Simple and short and to the point, It's suitable for any land.

Just ask God's help, it will be given And by His Spirit you'll be led.

Then when you find some work to do—"Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

A motto, girls! The same few words

Apply to every girl on earth.

What matters it how rich or poor, Of ancient house or humble birth? God made you all and watches o'er.

Pray by His hand you may be led, In simple acts or highest aims—"Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

—Annie Malin.

Couldn't Have Been English

"Of course, you regard Shakespeare as the greatest English-speaking poet?"

"Do you know," said the American, "I never think of Shakespeare as an English-speaking poet. I can't imagine him dropping his h's and all that sort of thing."—Washington Star.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

Hidden Proverb Puzzle.

A well known proverb is hidden in the following four sentences, each sentence containing one word of the proverb and the words appearing in their rightful order:

Look not behind you when climbing a perilous mountain.

You never know your capabilities before trying yourself.

A true friend will stand beside you in the hour of trouble.

Never leap till you have looked.

ANSWER TO THE LAST PUZZLE.

Riddle—A Drum.

ANSWER TO PICTURE PUZZLE.

Frost.

Polished

"He's grown to be a polished gentleman, anyhow," said an old lady, gazing fondly, as she spoke, at the shining bald head of her son, just returned after a long absence.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Arithmetic of God

Richness Comes By Giving

"The great law of mathematics on which heaven is based is a very different law from that in any of the arithmetics of this earth. You have a very little of love. Give what you have to some poor man in distress, and you shall find that there is left in your heart more love than you ever had before. In love, therefore, one minus one leaves two. You have a little knowledge, hardly enough to keep you going yourself. Give that little to others who are in ignorance and darkness, and you find that you have left far more of wisdom than before you began to teach. If your amount of knowledge at first equals 10, then 10 divided among 5 leaves a remainder of at least 20, which is not according to human arithmetic.

"You have a little joy, very little, hardly enough to keep your soul from starving. Share that joy with some one in trouble, and when you return you will find a great joy in your heart. In joy one divided by two is at least four.

"If it is thus with subtraction and division, what shall we say of addition? In matters of love one plus one may equal infinity; it is so with all spiritual things, all things that belong to the kingdom of God.

"The meaning of this is: We are here on earth to be trained to give and not to grasp. We gain most by giving most. We lose by grasping. If we blindly refuse to give and insist on grasping, God comes to us as a wise father to a greedy child and says, 'Give that to me.' He comes to make us give, because by giving only can we truly receive; not to take from us our joy, but that by giving to him we may receive more joy."—John Hopkins Dennison in a sermon on "Elijah."

Neckwear for Women

There are two distinct kinds of jabots, each intended to fit certain occasions. On the street when a woman is walking, or in the office when working, the jabot is a single or double panel or plaited material edged with lace.

For matinees, luncheons, afternoon calls, the double, fluffy jabot is appropriate. The latter is made of accordion pleated mull, net, or lace, and runs from the collar almost, if not quite, to the top of the high-waisted skirt.

To see all things in God; to make of one's life a journey toward the ideal; to live with gentleness, with devoutness, with gentleness and courage—this was the splendid aim of Marcus Aurelius.—Amiel.

CORN IN CONNECTICUT

Somehow we have become accustomed to think that the big prairie states are the home of the corn. We have heard of corn fields in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas like forests where a man might be lost. At Omaha, Neb., they have just held a great national corn exhibition, and the world was challenged for the largest number of bushels grown upon a single acre. And where do you think the "world's prize" went to? Not to any of the prairie states, but to Connecticut, and to a farm which has been kept by one family under cultivation for 250 years. Furthermore, the young man who took the prize, N. Howard Brewer, is just 20 years old. He began his work as a farmer when he was 16, and in four years worked up ability to grow 133 bushels of corn upon one acre of the farm. He chose the seed from a strain of dent corn grown in Illinois for 50 years previous to its introduction into Connecticut. In the acclimatization of this Illinois grown seed to the changed conditions a new type appeared, and there was careful selection and cultivation, so as to secure highest production and best quality. In 1906 an average acre of this variety yielded 121½ bushels of shelled corn; and under the conditions of the Orange Judd corn contest, won the prize for the best and most profitable acre of corn grown in the United States.

In 1908 the surveyed and measured average acre yielded 133.1-3 bushels of shelled corn, when husked and weighed under the supervision of the town officers and others. The ears averaged 22 rows of kernels with about 50 kernels in each row; and the plants which produced them were from 9 to 10 feet high, with an abundance of leaves, producing also a large amount of forage.

People in the West will have to change their common belief that the farms in the East are worn out and stone covered. The 20-year-old farmer of whom we have been speaking, took also the prize for the best flint corn grown this side of the Mississippi, and for the best sweet corn grown anywhere. His farm is at Hockanum, just 20 minutes by trolley out of Hartford, across the famous new Hartford bridge. And by the way, the Connecticut river has something to do with the corn in that it supplies the fertilizer required. In the spring the water of the creeks and bays is alive with the alewives coming to spawn. It is a simple matter to scoop them up by the bushel in nets and cart them to the fields where they are planted, two fish together and covered with earth; then the corn is dropped above them, just four kernels in each hill, and the tribute of the sea is slowly transmuted to the protein and oil products of the ripened grain.

Why Women Should Have Full Franchise

Eugene Wood pays his respects to women in original style in an article entitled "The Red Spook of Socialism," published in the "New England Magazine." "Do not think that I am opposed to votes for women," the writer exclaims. "On the contrary. If more than one half the population of this country are, culturally speaking, in the flint-chipping age, I firmly hold they ought to have flint-chipping institutions just to match. All our social unrest, I most emphatically insist, is due to attempts to nail the public fast, and clinch the nails to an unchangeable constitution, either a hundred years ahead of the times or a hundred years behind them. One is as annoying as the other. And just because women are essential reactionaries is the best possible of all reasons for giving them the full franchise. We should then have a really representative republic."

Foolscap Paper

This is a strange phrase, whose origin has puzzled many. From an old record it appears that Charles I. of England granted numerous monopolies for obtaining of money for his purposes, independently of the parliamentary grants, among others the manufacture of paper. The watermark of the best paper of the time was the royal arms of England. The consumption of this article was great and large fortunes were made by those who had purchased the exclusive right to vend it. This, among other monopolies, was set aside by the Parliament that brought Charles to the scaffold, and by way of showing contempt for the King they ordered the royal arms to be removed from the paper and a fool with his cap and bells substituted. It is now more than 250 years since the fool's cap was taken from the paper, but still the paper of the size which the revolutionary Parliament ordered for their journals bears the name of the watermark placed there as an indignity to King Charles.—Portland Oregonian.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, January 18, 1909.

A Proposal to be Spurned

THAT a certain part of the great sum of money raised in this country for the relief of the earthquake sufferers in southern Italy be set aside for the rebuilding of a portion of one of the destroyed cities, the said rebuilt portion to be given an American name, as a memorial to the generosity of the American people, is one of the most senseless and preposterous propositions of the age.

The good taste of the American people at once revolts against it. Whatever has been done by them in the way of contributing toward relief funds in this connection has been done from motives which they know are common to humanity the world over. If they have contributed more than other peoples, they realize that they have given out of their abundance, and this realization saves their gift from the taint of pharisaism.

They do not seek to exploit their liberality, and they will resent any attempt to flaunt it in the face of other peoples who have done even better than they by giving out of their poverty.

THAT THE growing value of water-power rights has been recognized by far-sighted men of business is well understood by the average man, but it may prove difficult to convince him that throughout the country where the possibility of developing this power exists, emissaries of a combination of capitalists have already bought up such rights, or are negotiating for them.

There is a question as to whether the federal government exercises any jurisdiction over streams beyond that of protecting their navigability. Congress takes the position that the jurisdiction of national authority ends here. The President takes the position that it does not, and he is depending upon the federal authority which he claims exists to prevent the further growth of a monopoly which, in his message vetoing the bill granting to one William Standish the right to construct a dam across the James river, in Stone county, Missouri, he declares already controls 34 per cent of the water-power of the country.

The President's position on this question is a strong one, and one which it will be impossible for Congress to successfully attack, since it is not only strong but must appear righteous in the eyes of the American people. "Our water-power alone," he says in his veto message, "if fully developed and wisely used, is probably sufficient for our present transportation, industrial, municipal and domestic needs. Most of it is undeveloped and is still in national or state control. To give away without conditions this, one of the greatest of our resources, would be an act of folly."

As, indeed, it would, if it would not be more than this—a crime.

Yuan Shih-kai

THE NEWS that the American and British ministers in China have made representations to Prince Chang, the president of the foreign board, with respect to the attack of illness which has necessitated the withdrawal of Yuan Shih-kai from an active participation in Chinese politics, draws attention to that remarkable man, whose continuation in office is regarded as a guarantee of the good faith of the government toward the foreign powers.

Both the government of America and the government of Great Britain disclaim any desire to interfere in the domestic affairs of China. They emphatically wish, however, for some assurance that no change is contemplated in China's attitude to the powers, and they are of opinion that the news of the complete recovery of Yuan would be the surest guarantee of this. The fiction of the retirement of a minister through ill health is not entirely unknown in the West, but it has its practical as well as its humorous side in the East. It is manifestly much less annoying to announce that a dismissed minister has so completely recovered his health as to be able to resume his office than to have to admit that he has won the political rubber at your expense.

Yuan Shih-kai first came into notice during his government of the province of Chihli, owing to the extraordinary success with which he organized the military forces of the province. In a few months, with the assistance of a number of Japanese officers, he raised a force which set the Europeans in China wondering what would happen if his method was adopted throughout that vast empire with its millions of people. The secret of his success lay largely in the fact that he paid his troops, a piece of quixotic extravagance which, as Mr. Colquhoun, who knows his China well, has pointed out, no previous minister had ever succumbed to. It is true that his policy represented what is known as robbing Peter to pay Paul. For as no minister had ever been guilty of providing for the pay of the army in the budget, he was compelled to raise his funds by means of that peculiar system of extortion perfectly understood by the Chinese taxpayer. That, however, was too much of an every-day occurrence to make him enemies. His troubles began when, through the patronage of the Empress-Dowager he reached the summit of the administrative ladder, and became president of the board of foreign affairs.

In China, as elsewhere in the East, the dominant ruling class is not native born. The Manchu who for centuries has exercised unlimited control over the empire is steadily losing ground to the native Chinese, and this causes perpetual friction. Yuan is a Chinese of Honan, and consequently regarded as a natural enemy by the Manchu court of Peking, whose privileges he has assisted in abolishing. So long as the Empress-Dowager lived, the perpetual palace intrigues were not able to accomplish much. When, however, she died, Yuan found himself, like all reformers, face to face with the vested interests he had disturbed. It is the combination of these which appears, for the time being, at any rate, to have overcome him. Perhaps not the least of the forces arrayed against him has been the persistent and lavish eulogy of the foreign press. The Chinese seem to have become as weary of this as the Athenians did of hearing Aristides called the just, and to have acted in very much the same manner. At the same time it is doubtful whether his fall will, in the end, prove a blow to the reform movement. The forces in the world today making for good are hourly gathering strength. And the new viceroy, Prince Chang, is supposed to be deeply imbued with these views himself.

Reformation Rather Than Punishment

LARGELY through the influence of the national prison congress, founded, in response to a crying demand, by some of the most intelligent and humane prison superintendents in this country, in 1870, laws have been adopted in a number of the states the intent of which is to bring into practise the theory that society should reform rather than punish the wayward, the vicious and the criminal.

This fact is now called to mind by the announcement in our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Inquirer, that a bill is to be introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature to establish in that state the parole and indeterminate sentence systems, to take the place of the present penalties for crimes and misdemeanors by law.

The parole and indeterminate systems are in operation in several of the western states and in New York. Adult probation systems exist in Massachusetts and Connecticut. In Illinois, suspension of sentence in certain cases where minors are concerned is left to the discretion of the court, and may be extended during the term which would under the old system be spent by the convicted person in prison, and under conditions which enable the officers of the law to keep informed with regard to the conduct of the person to whom this clemency has been granted. In cases where a jail or a penitentiary sentence is mandatory, the prisoner may be released on parole at any time by the board of pardons. His sentence is indeterminate, although it is an unwritten law that convicted persons shall not escape too easily from prison discipline. The freedom granted on parole is that which has for years been granted in England and which was formerly known as "the ticket of leave." It is, therefore, not absolute, and the convicted person at large may, if guilty of any violation of the terms of his parole, be remanded to custody. An effort is now being made in Illinois to extend the probation system to adults.

There is not lacking proof that these humane laws do not always operate for the good either of the persons they are intended to benefit or of society, but the testimony going to prove that, generally speaking, they are beneficial in all respects is overwhelming. It is safe to say that the states which have adopted this method of dealing with violators of the law would not return to the old system. The parole and the indeterminate sentence have not been successful, perhaps, in reforming the most hardened criminals, nor are they intended to meet such cases, but that they have enabled and encouraged many of the young and inexperienced in crime to change their course and to lead useful lives, there can be no question.

Although Pennsylvania would seem to be a trifle slow in this matter, yet it was the first among the states to undertake the task of reforming prison discipline. This was in 1786. The work begun then was followed by the Boston Prison Discipline Society, and later by the New York Prison Association. It is only within the present generation, however, that society has given serious attention to the problem, and this, as remarked above, is mainly due to the national prison congress, which has presented the matter to the public in a light that could not fail to win for it the attention of thinking people.

Conditions are far from being perfect as yet, but they are improved and improving. This is evident in the desire on all sides to rescue rather than submerge, to reform rather than to punish.

OF COURSE, it requires some leisure and inclination as well as "power of endurance" to ride ninety-eight miles in seventeen hours, and the difficulty with people in general who have plenty of the latter is that they have not either of the former.

If it is true that in some parts of this state deer are becoming so tame that they actually eat the things on the breakfast table while the housekeeper's attention is turned to something else, then something ought to be done, at least, toward teaching them manners.

PROFESSOR Lowell's election to the presidency of Harvard is gratifying for many reasons, not the least of which is that it is in a way a victory of common sense over the "age limit" nonsense.

THAT THERE are many things in the daily life of a city which could be greatly improved by the purifying and elevating influence of womanhood is undeniable. Good men, as well as good women, have long felt this to be the case, as they have long hoped that some day woman would not only be permitted but induced to assume her proper and rightful share of civic responsibility.

How this might be brought about without lowering in any way the dignity or impairing in any way the character of womanhood is one of the problems of the times.

There is encouragement in every honest effort that is made with this end in view—encouragement for men who have no desire that women shall be held, even tacitly, in an inferior position; encouragement for women who would rather continue to suffer from political slight than incur the questionable satisfaction attending public prominence, and encouragement for the community which is cognizant of the need of woman's uplifting influence in civic affairs, while realizing the greater need of her influence in its home and social life.

This problem will be solved sooner or later. Good men and good women will never rest content while there remains any mark of offensive distinction between sexes.

Whether a new movement just set afoot in Boston shall prove to be a valuable factor in the bringing about of the desired solution remains to be seen. It is a movement, however, which even in its inception presents many encouraging phases. For instance, it is not to be political; it is to represent neither suffrage nor anti-suffrage; it will not undertake to dictate legislation. It is intended, as we understand it, to educate women to a proper understanding of their duties as well as of their rights in the community; of their civic responsibilities as well as their social privileges, of the power which they possess for the moulding of civic thought, and of the good they may accomplish by using it wisely.

Men understand better than do women the immense influence which the latter might, and sometimes do, wield in shaping the affairs not only of cities and states and nations, but of the world. If this new movement shall teach women to understand and appreciate their influence, and shall cause them to exercise it with discretion and judgment, a long step will have been taken in the direction of a final solution of a problem which is only difficult because it has heretofore been approached in the wrong way.

When Woman Knows Her Power

IN AN interview with President Treadway of the state Senate of Massachusetts, and in an editorial article commenting upon the same, the question of electric railway development has been dwelt upon in this newspaper within the last few days. It appears to us to be one of the most important questions with which the law-making bodies and commercial associations of this group of states have to deal. Simply because it is indicative of a general trend in the same direction, it will be worth while, perhaps, to call attention to one of the latest projects coming under this head.

The survey of a high-speed electric line has just been completed between Lewiston and Portland, Me. One of the points which should impress the reader is this, that the line will pass through such thriving towns as Falmouth, Cumberland, Gray and New Gloucester, and connect with the Portland railroad near Deering Junction and with the Augusta & Waterville road near the city of Auburn. In other words, this thirty-five miles of electric railway will serve a population of no less than 100,000. Moreover, in Lewiston the new line will connect with existing electric railways having an aggregate of about 150 miles.

Hardly of secondary importance to the building of this line is the fact that the enterprise, like many similar enterprises in New England, is in the hands of people whose interests are closely identified with the development of this section—men of prominence and influence in the communities in which they reside.

We have an active, energetic, enterprising population in New England which is constantly seeking new outlets for its activity, its energy and its enterprise. At present it is demanding progress in the matter of transportation. It insists that this transportation shall be comfortable and rapid as well as cheap. Capital is at hand to furnish it, and all that remains is the assurance of protection which will make safe and fairly profitable investments in electric railways. This encouragement should be forthcoming.

Forestry As An Investment

THOSE who urge, with apparent good reason, the splendid profit to be derived in the future, say by one's grandchildren, from forests planted in the present, seem to lose sight of the obstacles which deter people from going into tree raising as an investment.

One of these arises from the fact that, while it requires many years, say, fifty, for a forest of soft wood to reach the point in growth where the timber may be profitably marketed, it requires only a year to raise an ordinary cereal crop, and that while a cereal crop yields in a year not only enough to supply the needs of the planter, he must lose the interest on his forest land and pay taxes upon it for fifty years before it begins to make returns.

The other obstacle is one which acts as an even greater deterrent. This is the probability of fire in the forest—even in the forty-ninth or the fiftieth year—which will wipe out the entire crop.

These obstacles, while excusing the unwillingness of private land-owners or investors from entering largely into tree planting, or, at least, while explaining their lack of enthusiasm in the matter, constitute a strong argument in favor of public ownership or control of forests. As owner of great stretches of wooded land the public would not be burdened, like the individual or private owner, by taxation, while, assuming them to be scattered over the country, if fire should destroy any of the public forests, the loss, compared with the total acreage in timber, would be small.

However, private tree planting should be encouraged in every possible way, and the one step which the different state legislatures might easily take in this direction is that of exempting from taxation lands given over to tree planting exclusively. To prevent any just complaint on the ground of special privileges, provision could be made for the levying of a tax on the products of these forests when their crops had become ripe enough for the harvest.

It is a little too much to ask the private citizen that he shall assume all the risk and bear all the expense of an undertaking which is admittedly to a very large degree in the interest of the public welfare. The adoption of proper safeguards by the state for the protection of the forests will diminish the risk, of course, but even this will come sooner if the risk shall be the public's, as is evident even now in the management of government forest lands.

WHILE regarding the change which has recently come over Turkey with pleasurable amazement, we are quite prone to forget that great changes have come over ourselves. An incident which occurred more than a century ago illustrates this, and all the better since it is one which has to do with the early relations between this republic and the Ottoman empire.

The first American war vessel to visit Turkey and to display the American flag before the city of Constantinople, it is recalled, was the frigate George Washington, commanded by Captain Bainbridge. Strange to say, he entered the Golden Horn as the servant of the Dey of Algiers, to whom he had carried the annual tribute from the United States to insure immunity from Algerian piracy. The Dey had told Bainbridge that Americans were his slaves because they paid him tribute, and, after making futile protests, Bainbridge, rather than risk the consequences of inviting a renewal of piratical hostilities, swallowed his national pride and consented to carry an Algerian ambassador and presents to the Sultan.

Some of us will be surprised to learn that in those days the United States was practically unknown to Turkey. Turkish officers had never heard of us and had never before seen our flag. When told by Captain Bainbridge that he represented a country in a land discovered by Columbus, matters began to assume an easier aspect, for they had heard of the great navigator.

However, it must occur to the reader that the change which has come over us in a moral is fully as great as that which has come over us in a physical way. It is almost beyond belief that even in our infancy we should have submitted to the payment of a tribute which, in plain terms, was a levy of blackmail upon our selfishness and our fears.

True, we submitted to it under protest, and true, we submitted to it only for a short period, but when we are inclined, as we sometimes are, to marvel patronizingly over the emergence of other nations from darkness, it might be a very good thing if we should go back over some of our own history and marvel a little on our own account.

New England Electric Railway Development

For We Have Also Changed